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INTERNATIONAL

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OTHER—PARIS: Thursday, variable (17-23). Friday, variable (18-24); sun. first, sunny later. Temp. 12-7 day, sunny, mostly dry, colder. Rather rough. ROME: Thursday, 7. Temp. 23-6 (11-4). NEW YORK: 7. Temp. 23-6 (11-4). Temp. 24-9 (13-4).

NAL WEATHER—CONUS PAGE.

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## gress Plan Carter A-Sale

Robert Siner

STON, April 27 (UPI). Carter today proposed legislation to regulate U.S. nuclear technology enriched uranium to avoid adverse effects "whose cooperation if we are to achieve a objective of non-proliferation." Mr. Carter promised United States would sh enriched uranium, that action on rt licenses would be 1 that "international to develop nuclear fuel needs" could find ourselves "restrain a deadly expansion of nuclear stability."

proves a \$2.7 billion program. Page 2.

necessary direct presidential approval of any sale of uranium greater than \$2.7 billion.

ent criticized curtilage proposals Congress as harmful s, since they "could mediate negotiations or exports" on which s depend and give to these nations to r supply agreements, but he thought his "the necessary ween a policy that "to restrain a deadly ponion of nuclear pability," and one harsh and restrict-

Flexibility out argued that the lation would give States flexibility not e measures now in

le," he said, "instead countries that want exports to forward ent and reprocessing, it allows us to draft his using incentives e countries not to facilities."

said that there was ed that his propo- on expediency because, legislation is enacted, es will be reluctant e their agreements use they will fear isation might sud- e the terms of co-

ing that importers plan and nuclear beerve international acids, the President this as only an in- with his real objec- adherence to the ion treaty."

## 77 A-Test d in Nevada

LAT, Nev., April 27 second U.S. nuclear vent was detonated underground today, e a "thump" at the apparently not felt y in Las Vegas. al Energy Research ment Administration lation escaped from



COUNTER MOVE—Technicians (at right) guide blowout preventer toward Bravo well under direction of Texans (above) Richard Hattberger (left) and Boots Hansen.

## At North Sea Oil Blowout

## Texans Within Step of Capping Well

STAVANGER, Norway, April 27 (AP).—A disaster control team moved to within a step of capping off the oil flow from the blow-out Ekofisk Bravo oil rig in the North Sea today before fatigue and new gas accumulations forced it to stop work.

While fireboats continuously sprayed down the platform, the team, sometimes including as many as 11 men under the direction of two blowout specialists from Texas, Angus (Boots) Hansen and Richard Hattberger, worked for six hours before quitting.

"It's a debilitating business there on the rig, especially with the gas coming up," said a spokesman for Phillips Petroleum, operators of the Ekofisk 14.

## Cutoff Possibility

"You don't rush the Texans. It's their show, and they ought to be as fast as possible."

The officials said there was a good possibility the spill could be stemmed tomorrow. According to Norwegian government estimates, the spillage from the tanker Tjorøy Canyon when it broke up off Cornwall, England, in 1967.

Bravo 14's slick was reported to be 50 kilometers long and 20 kilometers wide, extending to about 130 nautical miles off the west coast of Norway at its closest point to land.

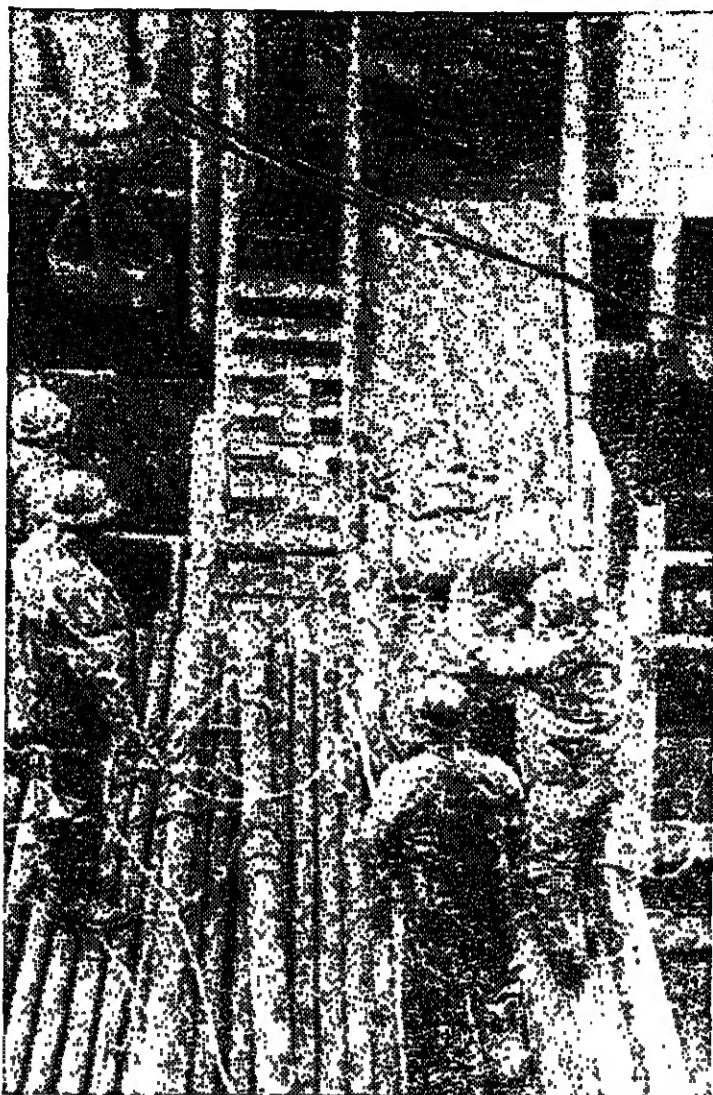
Hans Christian Bugge of the Norwegian Pollution Control Agency said that intensive efforts were being made to assess the effect of the slick on marine life. But he said that no dead fish or birds had been sighted and "we are not at this time using the term ecological catastrophe."

A Phillips statement, issued after company officials said at midday that they thought the well could be capped today, explained that work was suspended "primarily out of consideration for the crew's high work load and safety."

Before leaving the platform for the headquarters barge Choc-taw moored alongside, the team adjusted all the bolts on the blow-out preventer fastened onto the well head.

Then they closed doors giving them access to the "blind rams"—two half-moon shaped pieces of steel that will likely be shut tomorrow over the opening to stop the flow.

The doors, which were closed to prevent leakage, presented gas-ket problems, and this accounted for some of the crew's fatigue. The crew also attached a tube, called a "kill line," to the blow-out preventer. Through it, after



the blowout is capped, the contents of 700 barrels of special heavy mud are to be pumped from the barge into the well, forcing back the oil and gas.

The blind rams are to be shut by hydraulic pressure from the barge. The timing of this depends on the overall assessment by the Texans of safety and working conditions on the Bravo platform.

The rams have been tested to withstand 4,500 pounds of pressure per square inch. Phillips officials have calculated that the oil rising from the seabed is creating under 4,300 pounds per square inch pressure.

After days of dangerous high winds and a period of calm in

## Assad Warning: 'Just Settlement' Or Another War

DAMASCUS, April 27 (UPI).—President Hafez al-Assad of Syria warned today that the Arabs would not hesitate to start a fifth Arab-Israeli war if a "just settlement" in the Middle East is not negotiated soon.

Speaking to a group of British journalists after talks with British Foreign Secretary David Owen, Mr. Assad said, "If a Geneva conference is not held and a just settlement is not reached, and if Arab territory and the national rights of the Palestinian people are not restored, then Syria, Jordan, Egypt, and all the Arab countries will seek without hesitating to achieve all this by force."

"Syria cannot make any concessions to Israel to reach peace. We have nothing to give up," Mr. Assad said in his strongest warning so far on the Mideast situation.

"What is it that we must give up?" he asked. "Why should the Arabs be more enthusiastic about Geneva than Israel? Why should the Arabs be more enthusiastic about peace in the Middle East than Israel?"

Asked if he believed an Arab-Israeli peace could be concluded this year, Mr. Assad was cautious. "I believe it is possible that some progress can be made in the near future, but considerable efforts are still needed," he said.

He blamed Israel for the continuing deadlock in finding a formula under which the Palestine Liberation Organization could attend a Geneva conference—considered essential to the talks success. "Israel's rejection of PLO participation is not just a refusal to talk to the Palestinians, but instead a rejection of the Palestinian people's national and legitimate rights."

The Syrian President, who has played a pessimistic counterpoint to the ebullient peace promises of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, said he did "not notice any differences" in his talks with Mr. Owen.

Mr. Owen, on his first official visit to the Middle East, told yesterday that Britain believes a Palestinian national home will be a key part of any Arab-Israeli settlement.

"The world now recognizes that a home for the Palestinian people is one of the elements that will have to be discussed during negotiations," he said at a banquet given by Syrian Foreign Minister Abdel Halim Khadad.

But he emphasized: "Peace will not come from the barrel of a gun. It will come from changes in attitude and greater confidence."

Hussein Backs Confederation WASHINGTON, April 27 (UPI).—King Hussein of Jordan today declared that his country would accept a Middle East peace proposal of a confederation with a Palestinian homeland on the West Bank of the Jordan and in the Gaza Strip.

Yesterday, concurring in President Carter's assessment of Middle East peace possibilities, King Hussein said an inadequate prepared Geneva conference on the Arab-Israeli conflict would be "a disaster" and urged Israel to take "a gamble for peace."

Today, at a ceremony at American University here, the monarch said in a speech that his two days of talks with President Carter had heightened "my hopes for peace."

He said openly for the first time that his country would accept a role in a confederation with a Palestinian homeland, which "appears to be emerging." However, he said at a news conference yesterday that Jordan would not give up any territory on the East Bank, and said the Palestinians must keep the right of self-determination.

There is also a feeling among some officials here that the diminishing ardor in Washington for a Geneva conference soon has to do with the fact that under the United Nations resolution that convened the short Geneva conference of 1973 the Soviet Union would be a co-chairman along with the United States. The feeling here is that the Carter administration is now not so anxious for that to occur because of the present strain in U.S.-Soviet relations.

U.S. Commitment Reaffirmed WASHINGTON, April 27 (AP).—The State Department said today the United States was still committed to a resumption of a Geneva conference this year.

Department spokesman Hodding Carter told reporters that "the U.S. government is in no way backing away from its strong commitment" for a Geneva conference in 1977. His comments followed statements by President Carter yesterday that it might be better to cancel the Geneva meeting if there was no "strong possibility for substantial achievements" prior to a conference.



Hafez al-Assad

## Israel Doubts Need for New Geneva Talks

By William E. Farrell

JERUSALEM, April 27 (UPI).—The Israeli Foreign Ministry today publicly joined the growing chorus of leaders who are questioning whether a renewed Geneva peace conference on the Middle East is worth convening this year if some of the major differences between the Israelis and the Arabs cannot be worked out in advance.

"Our position about Geneva is that we would rather postpone a Geneva conference than go to a conference that has not been very well and in detail prepared in advance," a Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

"We want to go to Geneva with the conviction that there is basic understanding among the parties on at least some essential points," he said. "We think it is much more dangerous to have a failure at Geneva than to postpone the conference," he added, echoing comments made in recent days by King Hussein of Jordan and President Carter.

One Israeli government official said that convening a Geneva conference, given the current disparities between the Arabs and the Israelis, would result in a "cover-up" of propaganda speeches from both sides that would be used to fill up the time and distract attention from the fact "that nothing serious was going to go on."

Calmer Negotiations In the view of this official, formalities at Geneva talks would be acceptable, but only if they were the kind that resulted in the signing of agreements that had been previously hammered out in less crowded and public negotiations.

This official said that an understanding had existed between Israel and the United States for some time that renewing Geneva talks without solving some of the Arab-Israeli impasses beforehand might result in another unsuccessful attempt to end the Middle East conflict.

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## Tass Reports Brezhnev Is No. 2

MOSCOW, April 27 (UPI).—In a dispatch headlined "True to Leninist Tradition," Tass reported today that Soviet party leader Leonid Brezhnev had been issued membership card No. 2 in the Soviet journalists union.

Card No. 1, Tass said, "is issued in the name of Vladimir Ilyich Lenin, the founder of the Communist party and the Soviet state."

The presentation ceremony took place in the Kremlin and Tass said the Soviet leader "warmly thanked the Soviet journalists for the attention showed him."

P.N.L.A. captured and took into Zaïre during Angola's bitter civil war last year.

It remained unclear what President Mobutu's position was on the mediation effort following his battlefield successes.

Nigerian sources expressed hope he would be prepared to talk in light of his brightening hopes, but added that with things going so well, he might try for an outright military solution.

## After Zaïre Recaptures Town Mobutu, Nigerian Mediator Begin Talks on Shaba War

LUBUMBASHI, Zaïre, April 27 (UPI).—President Mobutu Sese Seko opened mediation talks today with the foreign minister of neutral Nigeria in a bid to turn his government's military gains into a settlement of the invasion of Shaba Province by former Katanga rebels, on March 3.

President Mobutu met Nigerian Foreign Minister Joseph Garba in Lubumbashi and then flew with him to the copper-mining center of Kolwezi, 120 miles northwest of Lubumbashi. Later, Mr. Garba returned to Lagos.

Kolwezi seemed ready to fall to the rebels before a massive Western aid push earlier this month, including 1,500 Moroccan troops, stopped the invasion's momentum, yielded the first major Zaïrian victory Monday and began forcing the rebels back toward the Angolan border.

## Carter on European TV

PARIS, April 27 (UPI).—President Carter will give an interview to three European television stations Monday, a spokesman for the French Second Channel said today. The three stations are the British Broadcasting Co., the West German Second Channel and the French Antenne 2.

## U.S. Farmers, Foreigners Rush to Harvest Farmland Profits

By Jerry M. Flint

DAKOTA CITY, Iowa, April 27 (UPI).—"It scared me when I heard this land was for sale at \$3,000 an acre," says Marvin Bacon, taking a break from spreading nitrogen fertilizer on his cornfield near here. "But if you're in the farming business you've got to own land. And if you're going to get anywhere, you've got to take chances."

So a few days ago, Mr. Bacon took a chance: He bought these 80 acres of Humboldt County land, paying \$3,900 an acre—a total of \$322,000, mostly borrowed. This gives him 400 acres of his own Iowa corn land on top of the 800 acres he rents from others.

About the same time, Dale Madson, another Iowa farmer, was taking a similar chance. Sitting in his car at Storm Lake with Eunice, his wife, Maris, his mother, and Ed, his father, Mr. Madson gulped hard and signed a contract to buy 480 acres at \$2,300 an acre—more than \$1.1

million. He is trading off 160 acres of his own land to help pay for it. This leaves him owning 700 acres and in debt for \$800,000.

## Heart of the Boom

What amazes bankers, investors and economists is not the fact that farmers are buying land—it is the high prices they are paying. The farmland boom is five years old and it has really picked up momentum since 1975. The heart of the boom is in the Middle West, where corn and soybeans thrive. In the year ended Feb. 1, farmland prices jumped 36 per cent in Illinois, 32 per cent in Indiana, 35 per cent in Iowa and 31 per cent in Ohio, the Agriculture Department reports. And these figures represent farmland that will remain farmland—not acreage to be transformed into shopping centers or housing lots.

Although some farmland is bringing more than \$3,000 an acre, the average price is much lower. The 36-per-cent gain in

## The Prices Are Soaring And So Are Some Tempers

Illinois, for example, brought its average price per acre to \$1,450, well below the top prices being paid in the state. This is because the average includes land that is not under cultivation, such as pasture and woods.

The farmland boom is broadly based. Outside investors as well as farmers are rushing to buy acreage. These outsiders include not only Americans but also foreigners.

"They are the old rich families, disenchanted, nervous or just scared out of their minds, depending on where they come from—Germany, France or Argentina," says Reed Oppenheimer, who sells land to foreigners from his New York headquarters. The minimum investment he handles is \$1 million. The foreign investors are looking for security, says Mr. Oppenheimer.

"I have clients who have had land in their family for 1,000 years. They say, 'When Napoleon came, when the Prussians came, when the Jews were sold, we survived as a family because of the land.'"

The foreigners and other big outside investors are not exactly welcome in the farming region. The Continental Illinois Bank and Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith recently announced a plan to set up a \$50-million mutual fund to invest in farmland. A great howl of protest arose in the rural Midwest and the plan collapsed. "Those farmers didn't want to wind up bidding against Merrill Lynch," said an agent for outside investors.

Bob Bergland, the secretary of agriculture, notes that about 60 per cent of the farmland purchased has been for enlarging

present farms. Sole proprietorships accounted for 80 per cent of all farmland transfers in the year ended March 1, 1976.

A banker predicts that, despite the failure of the Continental Merrill Lynch plan, outside money will continue to move into farmland, creating a wider separation between absentee landowners and the farmers they rent the land to. Such a separation will actually be necessary, he insists, because the price of land will become too high for most farmers to buy.

The present boom means more than just a new crop of big landowners in the corn belt. The boom also accelerates the trend toward fewer and larger farms, makes it harder for young persons to get started as farmers unless backed by parents or in-laws and makes farmers vulnerable to any agricultural depression.

The number of farms in the nation declined steadily from 4 million in 1960 to 2.8 million last year, according to the Agriculture Department. The farm popula-

tion dwindled, too, from 15.6 million in 1960 to 8.9 million in 1975 (the year the latest estimate was made). The rise in land prices is expected to speed this trend by encouraging less-profitable farm operators to sell out.

There are signs that farmland buyers are beginning to shift from the Middle West to adjoining regions. Although the farmland in these areas is not as productive, it costs much less than corn belt acreage.

But less desirable crop land is going up in price, too. A Montana land appraiser at Helena says that the price of summer fallow wheat land (which produces a crop only every other year) has moved up 10 or 15 per cent annually in his area to about \$350 an acre. "How can land go up with falling wheat prices? But it does," he says. "It's a terrible thing to say, but people must lack confidence in the dollar."

There is general agreement on how the land boom began. In (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



## Including Breeder Reactors

## Bonn Backs \$2.7-Billion Plan For Development of Energy

BONN, April 27 (AP)—The West German government today approved a \$2.7-billion plan for developing energy, including breeder reactors, which President Carter has opposed.

## Farms Selling In Midwest

(Continued from Page 1)

1972, weather problems around the world hurt crops, the U.S. dollar was devalued and the Soviet Union began buying grain. "Corn prices proceeded to double and triple along with farm income," says Mr. Bergland. "U.S. farmland became a prime investment."

But that does not explain the sharp rise of land prices in the last two years while farm income was dropping off from the peak of \$33 billion to last year's \$22 billion.

One reason for the present surge: Farmers have plenty of money and credit. Buying land, particularly additional acreage, is virtually an instant cash transaction. A piece of land comes up. In their whole lifetime that particular piece may be sold twice—that's in their whole lifetime from year 1 to 70. So several farmers want the same piece, and up goes the price," says Larry Walker, an economist with the Agriculture Department.

In addition, one real-estate agent said, farmers today often have enough machinery to cultivate extra land.

A question that has many experts puzzled is whether the skyrocketing land prices will affect the price of food.

"In the long run, the price of food affects the price of farmland rather than the farmland affecting the price of food," says Mr. Bergland. But he has warned that farmland speculation "could drive up the cost of land so high we won't be able to eat."

## 13 Reported Held In the Probe of Argentine Terror

BUENOS AIRES, April 27 (AP)—The military government has announced the arrests of 13 businessmen, including a former mayor, on charges of financing terrorists.

The government also said yesterday the wife of a prominent businessman was detained as she prepared to leave the country by plane last weekend. The newspaper Clarin said the woman, identified by the government as Matilda Matrajt Madanes, was linked to an investigation of the financial dealings of banker David Graiver, supposedly killed in a plane crash last August. There was no official confirmation of the Clarin report.

The 13 businessmen were arrested in Cordoba and accused of "providing economic assistance to the subversives," the government said. They included a former mayor of Cordoba.

Prominent Argentine businessmen have told of receiving threats from guerrillas who demanded money. The government says threats are no excuse for contributions.

The government is looking into allegations that Mr. Graiver helped left-wing guerrillas launder money raised through kidnappings and other terrorist operations, and that he feared his death in Mexico to avoid arrest.

## Rome University To Reopen Monday

ROME, April 27 (Reuters)—Rome University, closed last Thursday after a policeman was shot dead near the campus, will reopen Monday, the Italian Senate has decided.

It appealed to the students to return to classes in "democratic fashion." Police will stay on the campus to keep order.

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Matthies told reporters that growing public resistance to nuclear energy forced his ministry to make a "pretty dramatic proportional change" toward funding more non-nuclear energy research over the next four years.

West Germany's reactor construction program is threatened by environmentalist protests, authorization delays, adverse court rulings and the unsolved problem of radioactive waste disposal.

**Reduced Objective**

These problems forced the government last month to cut its 1985 target for nuclear power-generating capacity from an originally planned 45,000 megawatts to 30,000 megawatts. The total capacity now is at 6,400 megawatts.

If the reduced target is not met, a government report warned, West Germany may have to embark on a crash program of coal, gas and oil-fired power stations to prevent recession and unemployment in the 1980s.

Seeking to safeguard future economic growth by finding a comprehensive answer to national energy needs, today's research program for the first time ties all types of West German energy research together in an overall four-year funding plan.

From 1977 to 1980, the plan will divide government grants totaling 6.5 billion marks into:

• A major share of 4.5 billion marks for nuclear energy research.

Despite the Carter administration's efforts to restrict worldwide access to potential atomic bomb fuels, more than half of this—2.38 billion marks—will be spent on continued development of advanced fast-breeder and high-temperature reactors.

• About 730 million marks will be spent on research allied to a proposed plant with a 1,500-ton annual capacity to reprocess spent reactor fuel rods into usable uranium and plutonium, a key component in West German hopes for nuclear self-sufficiency.

Present plans also call for a "final repository" to permanently store highly radioactive waste hundreds of feet underground in earthquake-proof rock-salt formations.

• Another 370 million marks is earmarked for research into releasing solar-type energy processes through nuclear fusion.

• In the non-nuclear research area, 490 million marks will be spent on energy-saving measures, 940 million marks on making better use of coal, brown coal and other fossil fuels and 570 million marks on developing alternative energy sources.

The 2.38 billion marks being spent on non-nuclear energy represents a "dramatic" shift in the proportion of nuclear to non-nuclear research funding, Mr. Matthies said.

## Pakistani Opposition Leaders Meet, Under Guard, on Tactics

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, April 27 (UPI)—Top opposition leaders, most of them brought from jail for the purpose, met today to decide whether to negotiate a solution to Pakistan's political violence with Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto.

At least eight leaders of the opposition Pakistan National Alliance met at a government rest house where they could be kept under guard. Only one of them, the Pir of Pagaro, who is acting PNA president, has not been jailed by Mr. Bhutto.

"The only demand is for his [Mr. Bhutto's] resignation," the Pir of Pagaro said before the meeting. "The other actions will follow," including new national and provincial elections, he said.

The PNA leaders have been jailed during opposition protests over alleged government tampering in the March 7 national elections. Many of them were arrested along with 50 supporters in police raids across the nation on Sunday.

Retired Air Marshal Asghar Khan, who led the PNA in the election campaign, was brought from his prison cell to meet with his fellow opposition leaders.

Mr. Khan had previously insisted there should be no meeting with Mr. Bhutto and his presence indicated the opposition might have changed its plans and decided to see the Prime Minister after first agreeing among themselves on a strategy for negotiations.

**Pakistani Diplomat Resigns**

PARIS, April 27 (UPI)—Iqbal Riza, Pakistani minister and chargé d'affaires in Paris, announced his resignation today in protest of what he called "repressive measures and violation of human rights" in Pakistan.

Mr. Riza is the fourth senior Pakistani diplomat to resign from an embassy post. Three ambassadors, to Spain, Greece and Egypt, resigned last week.

**Brussels Warns Russia on Jailing**

BRUSSELS, April 27 (UPI)—Belgium today indicated that relations with the Soviet Union would be adversely affected if Moscow does not reverse its sentencing of Belgian Anton Pyre to 5 years in a labor camp for distributing anti-Soviet pamphlets.

"If Anton Pyre is not liberated within the 10 days [that Soviet law gives the Russian Supreme Court for formal confirmation of the sentence], it would not be favorable for relations between the Soviet Union and Belgium," a Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

He said that Belgium had contacted Soviet authorities on Mr. Pyre's behalf after learning of the rejection of his appeal over the sentence handed down in Leningrad last month.



Rafael Alberti (center) receives welcome at Madrid airport.

## Exiled Poet, Anarchist Return To Spain to Re-Enter Politics

MADRID, April 27 (UPI)—Two of Spain's most famous exiled poet, Rafael Alberti and anarchist Federico Montseny, returned home today after 38 years spent abroad.

Mr. Alberti, 74, is considered by many to be Spain's greatest living poet. Mr. Montseny, 69, is the only woman who ever held a cabinet post in Spain. She was minister of health in the last government of the Spanish Republic, which was defeated by the late Generalissimo Francisco Franco's Nationalists in the Civil War.

Both Mr. Alberti and Mrs. Montseny fled Spain at the end of the war. Both returned to become politically active again as Spain moves toward democracy.

Mr. Alberti will run in his hometown of Cadix, on the Communist ticket for a seat in the new parliament in the June 15 elections.

Mrs. Montseny plans to help reorganize the anarchist trade unions, which controlled labor in many southern and eastern regions before the Civil War. Her first move after arriving from France in Barcelona was to cancel a news conference, out of solidarity with striking newspaper workers.

Met Juan Carlos

Mr. Alberti flew to Madrid from Rome where he was received by King Juan Carlos during the Spanish monarch's recent visit to Italy.

"We left Spain [at the end of the Civil War] giving the clenched-fist salute," Alberti told reporters at the airport.

"We now return with the

under guard. Only one of them, the Pir of Pagaro, who is acting PNA president, has not been jailed by Mr. Bhutto.

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As one delegate commented today, "The Group of 19 [developing countries] has asked for a common fund and buffer stocks on almost everything—including bananas. You tell me how to set up buffer stocks of bananas."

It is generally expected that the London summit meeting will clear the way toward adoption

## U.S., Soviet Specialists Going to Geneva New SALT Talks: No Breakthrough Indicated

By Murray Marder

WASHINGTON, April 27 (UPI)—The resumption by the United States and the Soviet Union of nuclear strategic arms limitation talks at the specialist-negotiating level starting May 11 in Geneva, does not signify a breakthrough at the critical political level of decision-making, informed sources said.

Talks at the political level, however, will continue in Washington, pointing toward a Geneva meeting a few days later in May between Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko.

State Department spokesman Hoddin Carter announced the May 11 meeting. The U.S. delegation will be headed by Paul Warnke, chief U.S. SALT negotiator and also director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. This will be the Carter administration's first participation in the SALT experts' talks in Geneva.

Tass, the Soviet news agency, made a similar announcement, noting that in addition to resumption of discussions at the specialist level, the two sides also are continuing SALT talks "on other levels."

**Mutual Rejection**

In the Kremlin last month, the United States and the Soviet Union rejected each other's proposals for breaking the SALT deadlock. Mr. Vance and Mr. Warnke have been meeting in Washington with veteran Soviet Ambassador Anatoly Dobrynin in search of a path through the stalemate. Mr. Warnke told a Senate subcommittee last week, "It is my impression that we will find a negotiating framework."

That political search will go on while the specialists confer on the technicalities of a new accord. A 1972 temporary U.S.-Soviet limitation on intercontinental nu-

clear weapons expires Oct. 2. The U.S. spokesman said "the important thing" about the talks "is that the process of discussion and of negotiation is going forward."

Mr. Vance and Mr. Dobrynin met Monday for about 30 minutes. Mr. Carter said, but he did not say it concerned SALT. Other sources indicated that the meeting, which Mr. Warnke did not attend, was on other U.S.-Soviet matters.

**Cruise, Backfire**

Subjects listed by Mr. Carter for the next Geneva technical negotiations did not include the central topics on which Moscow and Washington are most divided. At the top of this unresolved list

are U.S. long-range Cruise missiles, the pilotless planes that the Soviet Union wants to restrict, and the Soviet Backfire bombers, which the United States wants to restrict.

In Moscow last month the United States unsuccessfully proposed, as one alternative, putting both those disputes aside and confirming the limits on strategic weapons set in 1974 by former President Gerald Ford and Soviet Communist party leader Leonid Brezhnev at Vladivostok.

The U.S. preference, however, was for leapfrogging the SALT negotiations by making "dramatic cuts" in the missile and bomber levels projected in 1974. The Soviet Union balked at both plans. When the Geneva technical

talks resume May 11, that U.S. and Soviet officials will be discussing, according to Mr. Carter, "is that the process of discussion and of negotiation is going forward."

Verification of weapons multiple, independently, warheads, known as MIRs, to overcome debris ceasing of weapons actions to make them able by satellite or other means; furnishing a (Soviet Union never) an inventory of it (weapons), and measure against transfers to other tries of sophisticated technology.

**Compromise Hope**

The hope on the U.S. that bringing the two sides together in a G. reinforcement attempts at compromise and give administration's new gain experience. It is expected to attend

quint Vence-Gromyko just after Mr. Vance's round of meetings in May 15.

Senate Democratic Cranston of California yesterday outlined a SALT compromise, which has been discussed

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## Central Bank governor states

# gns point to althier economy

JNA). — Jordan's economic health was coming out of a slump given by Cen- Governor Dr. Mo- aid Nabulsi Thurs-

ed to easier credit n increased inflow rom Jordanians wor- e Gulf and relaxed on exporters.

laid said that the Ca- had adopted strict ince 1974 to counter crease in credit fast- y banks to the se- tor.

asures, he added, tive. Money supply nd settled at its nor- l growth rate of 13 ginning last July. It ed 30 per cent in 1975. Following this normal, the Central ved credit restric-

ound economic si- nd confirmed by

JISH NEWS  
Y CONSIDERS  
ICE HERE

JNA). — Spain's Eu- Agency may set up ere if talks between 's deputy chairman News Agency offi- al.

ity chairman arrived day from Damascus ay visit at the invi- NA. He will exchan- with officials of the agency.

NATIONAL NOTES

N. — A civil aviation delegation returned here Thursday day visit to Kuwait. During its visit, the delegation a bilateral air transport agreement.

N. — A specialised committee of the Amman municipal urday decided to name the street opposite the Ministry after the late Abdul Rahim Al Waked, a former Justice nd member of the Supreme Court, who died Wednesday of 69.

JN. — A South Korean economic delegation led by the of the Korean Chamber of Commerce and Industry arri- Thursday on a three-day visit to Jordan. The team will s with officials on developing trade and economic rela-

the increase in transfers made y Jordanians working abroad, he said. While total transfers in 1975 reached JD 42 million, they attained about JD 100 million by the end of 1976.

On the bank's recent decision to cancel export permits, Dr. Nabulsi said this meant that Jordanian exporters are no longer required to bring back to Jordan the value of their export- ed goods in foreign currency. They now have the liberty to choose the currency most ap- propriate to their needs, as Jordan's balance of payments has recently registered a surplus.

The decision will also encourage Jordanians to increase their exports to Arab countries. This is in conformity with the aims of the Arab common market, which calls on Arab states to boost trade exchange, he said.

On the stock exchange to be established soon, Mr. Nabulsi said that the Central Bank had agreed with the World Bank on a training programme for its personnel. The necessary site will be ready during the coming 18 months he said.

The Central Bank agreed to set up a joint investment com- pany between Jordan and the Gulf states. The company will have a capital of JD 5 million to finance industrial and tour- ist projects, the governor added.

Two banks, the Jordanian- Gulf Bank and the Jordanian- Kuwaiti Bank, will be set up. A third, a Jordanian-Syrian bank, would deal in commercial transactions and bolster joint industries in the two countries, he concluded.



Her Highness Princess Iasma hands a badge of merit to one of 20 nurses she decorated for 20 years service in the profession. She was attending a ceremony at the Hussein Youth City Thurs- day for World Nursing Day.

## Prince Hassan visits stores to cut costs

AMMAN (JNA). — In an effort to find ways of cutting costs at governmental storehouses, His Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Viceroy, Thursday made an extensive tour, which took him to the stores of the Jordan Television, Alia, the Ministry of Public Works, the Natural Resources Authority, the Telecommunications Corpora- tion and the central police H.Q. here.

The Crown Prince took note of the nature of the work in these stores, in addition to meth- ods of storage and issue of equipment.

During a meeting presided over by the Crown Prince at the Public Security Department, a debate took place about the Unification of government sto-

res, as has been done in the armed forces. Officials stressed that this could reduce ex- penses and imports of equip- ment to one quarter of the present total.

Amman official  
meets Hebron  
delegation

AMMAN (JNA). — Amman's Deputy Mayor, Mr. Hani Al Dahleh, Thursday met the Mayor of Hebron, Mr. Fahd Al Qawasmeh, and council members.

He pledged to provide all possible help for Hebron to enable it to fulfil its duties towards the citizens of the town.

The delegation from Hebron has just returned from a tour of the Gulf states.

## Exchange Rates

Following are the official ex- change rates in effect at the start of today's business day, as set by the Central Bank of Jordan.

The first column is how much you would receive in Jordan- dian fils for selling a unit of the foreign currency, while the second column denotes how much it would cost you to buy a unit of the foreign currency:

U.K. sterling	569.0	575.0
U.S. dollar	330.0	332.0
German mark	139.9	140.3
French franc	66.8	67.1
Swiss franc	131.0	131.4
Italian lira (for every 100)	37.3	37.5
Saudi riyal	93.4	93.6
Lebanese pound	108.7	109.1
Syrian pound	80.8	81.0
Iraqi dinar	947.0	950.0
Kuwaiti dinar	1,148.0	1,152.0
Egyptian pound	460.0	465.0
Libyan dinar	760.0	770.0
UAE dirham	84.4	84.8

## Irrigation schemes complete in two months

AMMAN (JNA). — Work on the Abul Lissan and Wuhaida pilot irrigation schemes in Ma'an Governorate will be completed within the next two months, official sources at the Natural Resources Authority said Wednesday.

The source said the Abul Lissan project -- on the Ma'an-Aqaba road -- will irrigate 1,170 dunums from two artesian wells. A total of 700 dunums will be planted with apples and 400 with vines.

The Wuhaida project -- on the Wadi Mousa-Desert road -- will irrigate 1,700 dunums from two nearby artesian wells. The area will also be planted with apple and vine trees.

The two projects will cost JD 408,000, to be financed by a British loan.

## 1976 TOURIST ARRIVALS JUMP 50 PER CENT

AMMAN (JNA). — The number of tourists attracted to Jordan in 1976 jumped 50 per cent compared to 1975, a statistical release said Thursday.

A total of 1,063,294 tourists entered Jordan in 1976 as against 708,000 in 1975.

746,058 were from neighbouring Arab countries, 196,303 from non-Arab Middle East and Asian countries, while 67,936 were from Europe and other countries of the world.

Figures showed that 73.1 per cent of the total number of tourists entering Jordan were from Arab countries: Syria 279,784; Lebanon 150,564; Saudi Arabia 103,676; Egypt 31,332; Iraq 31,776; other Arab countries 48,614.

Tourism from Europe registered an increase of 53.8 per cent over 1975.

## Syrian firm to build 2 grain silos here

AMMAN (JNA). — The Jordanian government and a Syrian firm Thursday signed an agreement to build two JD 6.5 million grain silos in Amman and Aqaba.

The apparatus will incorporate up-to-date mechanisms for loading lorries and trains with grain from the silos.

Mr. Bino also said that in planning the storage installations in Amman, consideration was given to the construction of a flour mill and fodder plant in the silo area.

Work on the project will start in two months to be completed in two years, he added.

the rate of 480 tonnes per hour and removing the grain to the silos.

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28/7/1977	8/8/1977

## CRETE :

Departure	Return
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1/8/1977	10/8/1977

## RHODES :

Departure	Return
20/8/1977	29/8/1977
13/7/1977	27/7/1977
15/8/1977	24/8/1977

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# Industrial nations growth rates will slow this year, says IMF's managing director

WASHINGTON, May 12 (R). — The International Monetary Fund's managing director said today the real economic growth rate of the industrialised countries would slow this year to 4.5 per cent, compared to about 5.5 per cent in 1976.

Mr. R. Johannes Witteveen was speaking in Holland to the Netherlands Christian Employers Union. The text of his prepared remarks was made available to the press here.

He said some modest acceleration of growth was expected this year among the primary producing countries, while the economies of the less developed countries were likely to grow at rates close to their long-term trend.

Despite this slowing in the

industrialised world, there were a number of encouraging signs providing hope for a transition to sound and more sustained economic growth, he added.

He said there was a growing realisation among policy-makers that stability should be the prime objective, but he warned against "unconscious" efforts to force a swifter rate of economic growth at the price of inflation.

Mr. Witteveen said emphasis must be given to restoring price stability if the world economic recovery was to continue. He pointed out that inflation in the industrialised world would continue to rise at seven per cent this year.

He stressed that some countries — most notably the United States, West Germany and

Japan — should be prepared to take measures if the global recovery showed signs of slowing down.

Mr. Witteveen also made these points:

-- West Germany and Japan should allow their currencies to appreciate in value to help correct world payments imbalances.

-- The IMF's role should be expanded to help solve balance of payments problems created by rising oil prices and falling prices for many other commodities.

-- The surplus of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) would total \$42 billion this year, compared to \$44 billion last year.

# OPEC head says oil prices are too low

NEW YORK, May 12 (R). — Oil prices are still too low, judging from high world demand, OPEC's Secretary-General Ali M. Jaidah said yesterday.

Mr. Jaidah told a business luncheon that some member states of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries are increasingly concerned about their own domestic energy requirements.

"It is not reasonable to expect these countries to export their resources at low prices today and import energy at prohibitive prices in the future," he said.

Mr. Jaidah also touched on petrodollar surpluses owned by oil-rich countries. He said it was imperative that the oil exporters be guaranteed against erosion of their surpluses from inflation of currency fluctuations.

He said inflation was the biggest source of erosion of oil surpluses, "and if the necessary structural changes in the economies of industrialised countries are not made, then the prices of oil have to be adjusted periodically."

# Saudi Arabia to invest in luxury Seychelles tourist complex

VICTORIA, Seychelles, May 12 (AFP). — Saudi Arabia wants to invest \$30 million in a luxury tourist complex in the Seychelles, the daily "Nation" reported today.

Saudi businessman Adnan Kashoggi arrived here yesterday to see President James Mancham, representing Saudi Prince Talal bin Abdul Aziz, brother of King Khalid.

The National quoted the prince as saying the new complex would have no reason to envy Acapulco, the Mexican resort favoured by American jet setters.

President Mancham reportedly hopes to turn the Seychelles into a leisure centre to attract foreigners working in Arab Gulf states. Mr. Kashoggi is planning to build his own hotel in the Seychelles.

# Air traffic controllers strike paralyses Australia's airports for the sixth day

ADELAIDE, Australia, May 12 (R). — Australian Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser today called his cabinet into emergency session here as a pay strike by air traffic controllers paralysed the country's airports for the sixth day.

The government, determined to get skeleton services operating, was expected to complete plans to call in the air force to fly passengers to the island state of Tasmania — cut off from mainland Australia by the straits.

But the strike, which has stranded thousands of passengers in Australia and overseas and cost airlines millions of dollars in lost revenue, seemed likely to spread to other industries if the government stood firm on its threat to bring in the air force.

Union leaders warned that the use of servicemen would be regarded as a strike-breaking move and could herald all-out confrontation between the unions and the government.

Labour opposition leader Gough Whitlam described the proposal to bring in the air force as "utterly provocative and inflammatory."

Mr. Bob Garlick, spokesman for the 900 traffic controllers who went on strike last Friday night in support of demands for a 36 per cent pay rise, said that air force intervention would only escalate the dispute.

In an attempt to head off the use of military aircraft, the Australian Federation of Airline Pilots offered to operate emergency air services to Tasmania and isolated areas in the outback of Western Australia without pay.

But Mr. Fraser and his top ministers were apparently determined to get some air services moving again by one means or another.

The government was also considering moves to introduce legislation in parliament — now in recess — to make Australia's air traffic control system part of the country's national security system on lines similar to the United States.

In the U.S. air traffic controllers under national laws can be jailed if they strike.

Australia's two major airlines — Trans Australia Airlines (TAA) and — laid off more than 10,000 employees, including pilots, without pay today, orders given by the arbitration and conciliation commission.

# Iraqi paper discourages Arab participation in new IMF fund

BAGHDAD, May 12 (R). — The Iraqi newspaper Al Thawra yesterday urged Arab oil producing countries against participating in the new fund being set up by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to help countries with balance of payments problems.

The ruling Baath Party paper said the fund would be of greater advantage to capitalist states than to developing nations and was aimed at depleting the coffers of oil countries.

In an article quoted by the Iraq news agency, the paper said the United States had exerted pressure on some Arab oil producing countries and some European industrial states with the aim of placing 12,000 million dollars at the disposal of the IMF to help it give additional loans to developing countries.

It recalled that a plan was introduced at the initiative of the United States and with the support of industrial states. Most states of OPEC — the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries — then the bulk of the fund was marked for the plan and 1975.

The paper added: "An accumulated funds have gone to developing nations which have been able to obtain the international economic aid provoked by the U.S. states, the exact opposite happened."

A "stunning paradox" that the IMF had asked for applying for loan due to their consumption. "The new plan aims at exhausting the order of funds of the oil particularly the Gulf the paper added."

# U.S. oil imports rise sharply in the first quarter of this year

WASHINGTON, May 12 (R). — The United States' trade deficit with the Middle East and North Africa widened dramatically in the first three months of this year, the Commerce Department reported today.

American imports from the 19 nations in the area exceeded exports by \$1.7 billion in the January to March period, the department said, compared with a \$390 million deficit for the same period last year.

Higher oil imports accounted for much of the deficit

increase, but another factor was the sharp reversal in the U.S. trading position with Iran. This changed from a \$360 million American surplus for the first quarter last year to a \$32 million deficit this year.

The total U.S. trade deficit with the whole world for the first quarter of this year was \$5.57 billion, without seasonal adjustments.

U.S. imports from the Middle East were worth \$4.62 billion and American exports to the area \$2.68 billion in the same period.

# French council calls on companies to help reduce unemployment

PARIS, May 12 (AFP). — The French Employers' Council today called on companies to "mobilise" in order to bring down the unemployment figure of over one million to 700,000 by the end of the year.

François Ceyrac, President of the Council ("Patronat"), said that France was "emerging from the crisis" insofar as output, investment and exports had risen. But unemployment remained as high as it was in October 1975.

"Expansion is not enough on

its own to beat unemployment," he said. Companies must jointly work out "precise objectives and means" in the realm of jobs.

Companies had their role to play, but solving the unemployment problem did not depend on the employers' council. It would be overcome by local efforts.

# Two suicides and three resignations indicate Swiss banking scandal bigger than expected

# African elephants face extinction

WASHINGTON, May 12 (R). — African elephants may soon become extinct unless the ivory trade is controlled, a British scientist with the world wildlife fund warned today.

Dr. Ian Douglas-Hamilton told a news conference the animals have been disappearing from many areas of Africa since the price of ivory rose to between \$30 and \$50 a kilo (2.2 pounds) in 1972.

Most of the continent's estimated one million elephants are in Tanzania, Zaire and Zambia, there are only about 7,000 left in South Africa, Dr. Douglas-Hamilton said.

GENEVA, May 12 (AFP). — Two suicides connected with the Banque Leclerc affair and three resignations from the Credit Suisse, indicate that the Swiss banking imbroglio is bigger than initially thought.

Although shares in the banking sector appear to be holding up, the Swiss franc yesterday lost out to the dollar which closed at 2,529.7 francs against Tuesday's close of 2,521.

The three Credit Suisse resignations are generally regarded as a step towards the "cleaning up" of the company. Those who quit are: Heinz Wuffli, President, Felix Schul-

thess, Honorary President, and Serge Demieville, Deputy Managing-Director.

The management had already lost substantial credibility with the news that its subsidiary in Chisasso placed capital with a Liechtenstein finance company called Texon which reinvested the money in Italian firms in difficulty.

Losses by Credit Suisse are now understood to be far higher than the 250 million francs (\$100 million) originally given. The prosecutor of Sottoceneri, Paolo Bernasconi, has said that four times as much had been placed with Texon by Credit Suisse since 1961 in terms of "guarantee."

The overall situation will remain unclear until the six investigating bodies in on the affair have completed their work.

The mystery surrounding the Leclerc Bank appears as deep as ever after the suicides of an associate, Bertrand de Mural, and a former Director, Charles Bouchard.

The bank proved unable to meet its commitments due to a major withdrawal of deposits. This took place when it was learned that the name of the Chief Associate Mr. Leclerc was mentioned in connection with the murder in Paris of French aristocrat and politician Jean de Broglie.

It was also learned that this associate put money into a winter sports resort and lost 10 million francs on the operation.

Some financial circles believe the two suicides indicate the affair is bigger than first thought.

There are rumours that the powerful Union de Banques Suisses (UBS), Credit Suisse and the Societe de Banque Suisse (SBS) are involved in the Leclerc affair.

# Soviets develop anti-oil pollution combatant

MOSCOW, May 12 (R). — Soviet scientists have developed new chemical compounds which could help combat pollution by soaking up oil from the surface of the sea, Tass News Agency reported today.

The compounds, developed by the Soviet Institute of Oceanology, float on the surface of the water and are capable of absorbing up to 99.8 per cent of the spill oil, Tass said.

Tests carried out on the Baltic and the Okhotsk Seas showed that the compounds could be used economically and were harmless to marine fauna, it said.

# Aramco reports a 22.6 per cent rise in production over 1975

WASHINGTON, May 12 (R). — The Arabian American Oil Company, which accounts for all but a small fraction of Saudi Arabia's oil production,

said yesterday it produced 3.05 billion barrels of oil last year, a 22.6 per cent rise over 1975.

Aramco said in its annual report that its average daily production was 8.34 million barrels. The company, jointly owned by the Saudi government and four Western oil companies, accounts for 85 per cent of Saudi oil output.

This year, Saudi Arabian production has increased still further. Aramco said proven reserves last year rose by 2.3 billion barrels to a total 110.2 billion barrels. Probable oil reserves, which include the proven reserves figure, rose 1.7 billion barrels to 177.5 billion barrels.

The Aramco figures confirmed Saudi Arabia as the world's second largest oil producer, behind the Soviet Union which produces about 10.1 to 10.5 million barrels a day.

Aramco said it spent more than two billion dollars for new plants, property and equipment last year, and that total spending for itself and for the government rose 77 per cent over the 1975 figure.

# Lebanon signs trade and aid agreement with EEC

BEIRUT, May 12 (R). — Lebanese Foreign Minister Fuad Butros returned here last night after signing a trade and aid agreement with the European Economic Community (EEC) in Brussels.

Under the agreement, Lebanon will receive 39 million Units of Account (U.A.) (\$33 million).

Mr. Butros appealed to the EEC for a further 100 million U.A. (\$110 million) in credits to help reconstruct Lebanon after the civil war.

# WALL STREET REPORT

Prices were mixed Thursday on the New York stock exchange where the industrial average ended the day on a loss of more than one point after a decline of over five points at the opening.

Treasury was heavier than on previous sessions. Analysts said worries over a possible increase in the prime interest rate helped depress the market in the morning. But buying increased later in the day as traders moved in to take advantage of lower prices.

Declines outnumbered advances at the close by a 683 to 647 margin.

Most groups of shares ended the day on a mixed tone. Among the most active issues, Sony lost 3/8 at 8-7/8.

At the close, the industrial average shows at 925.54, a loss of 1.25 points; Transp at 240.12, a gain of 0.10; utilities at 110.24, a gain of 0.32. 21,980,000 shares changed hands, of which 4,870,000 during the last hour.

# LONDON MARKET REPORT

There was limited business in after hours trading, dealers said. Industrials were narrowly mixed while oils have eased up to 4p on light profit taking. Government bonds firmed 1/16 to 1/8 among shorter maturities.

The F.T. index at the close was up 13.6 at 470.2, the highest since June 12, 1973.

Shell was the initial feature following the group's first quarter results. It ended 13p up having been 15p higher.

ICI, Glaxo, Hawker, Beecham, investments and Metal Box rose between 17p and 18p. Banks firmed up to 8p while insurances rose up to 10p.

North Sea oil orientated issues met renewed demand. Thomson organisation gained 23p while oil exploration added 20p.

Price of gold closed in London Thursday at \$147.20/oz.

# ECONOMIC NEWS BRIEFS

\* TEHRAN, May 12 (AFP). — Iran has established a 50-mile fishing zone it was announced here today. The measure will in particular affect fishing boats from Norway, the Soviet Union, North Korea and Pakistan, Iranian newspapers predicted. In narrow parts of the Gulf, the zone will be narrower to keep it from overlapping fishing zones of Arab states.

\* NICOSIA, May 12 (AFP). — A commercial airliner took off here today for the first time since the Cyprus war front advanced to the airport in July, 1974. Turkish officials late last year authorised the take-offs of two Trident airliners when Cyprus Airways sold them to British Airways. The second craft will leave after being restored to flying condition.

\* LONDON, May 12 (AFP). — The British government's external debt was \$22,200 million on April 1, the treasury announced today. The figure includes \$11,500 million in international market borrowing, which in turn includes \$3,200 million from the International Monetary Fund (IMF), \$3,500 million from the Euro-Currency Market and \$680 million from sterling balance holders. Borrowing by nationalised bodies and other public organisations from abroad was \$10,700 million.

\* HONG KONG, May 12 (AFP). — Hong Kong, suffering its worst drought this century, may begin rationing water next month if the scorch continues. Water supplies director W.D.A. Tucker told a news conference here today that a contingency plan would be put into effect unless there were a minimum of six inches of rainfall in the next three weeks.

\* TEHRAN, May 12 (Pars News Agency). — The National Iranian Oil Company released today the figures of Iran's oil production and exports for the month of April. The average daily production reached 5,411,312 barrels of which 536,735 barrels were produced by Sirip, Iran Pan American Oil Company, LAPCO, and MINOCO, the joint venture operating companies. Exports of crude oil stood at 4,390,750 barrels daily, and the direct exports by the NIOC at 1,082,740 barrels.

ABOUT THE AUTHOR  
Manning is a freelance writer who writes on oil and energy issues. He has been a correspondent for the U.S. and currently is in London. His articles have appeared in numerous publications including the Los Angeles Times, Le Monde Diplomatique, Far Eastern Economic Review, African Development, and others.







## Reporting the Third World

While Ethiopia expels correspondents and the Congo bans newspapers, the question of Western coverage of the Third World grows more acute. There are realities in the problem as well as fantasies: in any case, the rising importance of the developing nations, economically and strategically, makes the issue one of great importance.

A real grievance of Third World countries is the relative lack of informed coverage. It used to be said in the U.S. press, before World War II, that no Latin American country could get a paragraph in a newspaper in the United States unless it had a revolution. Today, the trend toward greater interest in domestic problems is showing itself in many newspapers in many countries. And even when a war like that in Shaba Province, or a crisis such as that which divides southern Africa demands Western attention, there can be evidences of a culture gap in the stories or in their interpretation. That the politics of Timbuktu are not necessarily those of Chicago is a patent fact that the inhabitants of both cities may ignore.

Yet the great bulk of the material emerging from the Third World into the Western press is informed, and the quality improves as reporters and editors acquire greater expertise in areas that until recently resided in the backwaters of Western journalism. The Third World can be confident that, so far as technical skills and understanding are concerned, their case has already been presented with considerable clarity to the West—and this will, under encouragement, grow.

But there is another matter involved in the problem—one which has afflicted newspapers since they first were printed. That is the unwillingness of people to read or hear things that sound unpleasant to them. This particularly troubles government officials, as Americans learned plainly during Watergate and as the Ethiopian military government states flatly in ejecting Western reporters. The Information Ministry in Addis Ababa said that the correspondents had "been giving very little attention to official government statements and had instead often relied on hearsay, rumors and fabricated propaganda materials of counter-revolutionary elements."

There is probably not much point in putting forward the freedom guaranteed the press under the First Amendment of the Constitution as an argument against that approach. But in plain fact, whenever a free press has been suppressed, the "hearsay, rumors and fabricated propaganda" have multiplied against those who did the suppression. Their own people may (although this is often not the case) be mentally coerced by the official press, but the world outside is not—and the developing nations cannot exist as a government-applied enigma amid the nations they rely on for development. The Third World has genuine complaints about its image—but these cannot be met by imposing artificial constraints on the truth. Such constraints will do, and are doing, greater damage to that image than any free operations of the press could inflict.

## Misusing the CIA

In requesting the Central Intelligence Agency to declassify its report on world petroleum resources, President Carter yielded to an understandable impulse with consequences that may do him and the CIA more harm than good.

It is not unusual for the CIA to do studies on Soviet and Communist Chinese oil production and on other international economic subjects or for the agency to make all or part of these studies public. For at least 20 years, such declassified papers have been made available through the Commerce Department. The CIA has also provided hard-to-get data, particularly on the Communist world, for annual reports by the Joint Economic Committee of Congress.

What is unusual is for a research paper to be declassified immediately after its preparation and as part of a public relations effort in behalf of a major presidential program. Release of the CIA report touched off last week's media blitz for the Carter energy program, thrusting the CIA into the center of a political controversy, just where it does not belong.

The publication of this report was relatively innocent but nonetheless unfortunate.

It was unfair to the CIA insofar as it casts doubt on the intellectual detachment with which the information was prepared. Since the study was requested for the National Security Council at a time when the President's energy program was in preparation and since those who drafted it were unquestionably aware of the pro-conservation drift of Mr. Carter's thinking, it would have been astonishing if the report had concluded that the outlook is rosy and no conservation measures are necessary. In reality, however, the study is in line with previously published CIA data. Some private experts foresee more abundant sources of petroleum becoming available as the price rises, but Adm. Stansfield Turner, the CIA director, explains his agency's estimates are based on information that the Soviet Union in the next decade will shift from oil exporter to importer.

Nevertheless, the suspicion that the facts were "cooked" to fit Mr. Carter's recipe has already been published in various quarters. This suspicion would never have arisen if the report had been allowed to become public in the normal way, and without a White House imprimatur.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Another Warning From Europe

In Rome last week, students fought with police and a sniper killed a policeman. In London during the weekend, an organization called the National Front held a rally demanding the expulsion of blacks and Asians from Britain. Italy and Britain remain the most threatened of the major Western European economies—those with the highest inflation rates, the largest trade deficits and, at least in the case of Britain, the widest unemployment. There is more to international economics than numbers on a chart. These countries are now under great and growing strain, and an indication of it is the resort here and there to perverse politics. The real explanations of Europe's slack times are less appealing. In the streets, than the rhetoric of the irrational is.

Neither of these incidents constitutes a trend. Neither amounts to anything more than a flickering of the yellow warning light. The racist rally in London drew perhaps a thousand demonstrators. They were considerably outnumbered by the police, who more or less successfully prevented counter-demonstrators of the left from getting at them. The street fighting in Rome was, in the Italian manner, more dramatic but also more ambiguous. As with the other violent protest movements in Western Europe, the Roman student radicals are altogether isolated from any wider support. At this point they are largely victims of themselves. During the past decade, the students have very nearly destroyed the University of Rome with their demands for open admission and a change in grading. As a result, not altogether unnaturally, the university's graduates are having even more

trouble finding jobs than other young Italians.

There have been other outbursts of radical violence in Italy in recent years and, in the past, they have faded away. But the current trouble is having a greater impact because of the extremely fragile character of the present conservative government. It stays in power only at the sufferance of the Communists, and the radicals' taunts and abuse are beginning to get under the Communists' skin. Until late winter, the Communist party seemed inclined to think that it had plenty of time and could continue in its present position for another year or so. But now the Communists are apparently beginning to wonder whether they let matters stand that long without suffering serious losses of prestige and authority among their own following.

Three months ago, the United States was talking briskly about a concerted worldwide drive to speed up economic recovery and to lift production. But now the Carter administration has dropped most of its own plans for cranking up business activity here this year. The dominant nations, the United States and West Germany, agree that they cannot risk further inflation. As a result, the summit meeting of the rich nations in London next month is unlikely to contribute much more than carefully phrased generalities to the condition of the weaker countries of Western Europe. The outlook there is, as the weather bureau might put it, a 75-percent chance of more ugly street demonstrations as long as unemployment is high and standards of living are declining.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

April 25, 1902

PITTSBURGH—"Cuba will continue to be the ward of this nation; and instead of that term being one to frighten either the Cuban people or the advocates of independent self-government, it means, taken in connection with the visible proofs of what we have done and are able to do in Cuba's behalf, the best possible future for the island and for the growth and prosperity of its people," said the editorial in the Pittsburgh Gazette.

#### Fifty Years Ago

April 23, 1927

CHICAGO—"Shoot first and ask your questions later." Such is the fiery-sounding advice of Chicago's new chief of police, Michael Hughes, whose design is to rid the city of crime. Chief Hughes believes in the medicine of the bullet for major crooks; for minor offenders his recommendation is "restore the whipping-post." Two thousand men will be added to the city's police force, which at present numbers 7,000. The Chief means business.



## In Favor of Andrew Young at the UN

By Jonathan Power

WASHINGTON—Why is United Nations Ambassador Andrew Young getting the Margaret Treadwell treatment from the American press? Even his grunts get headlines. More seriously, he has been taken to task by The Washington Post, which said in one recent editorial that "being outspoken does not represent the sum total of virtue or wisdom. It also matters what you say." The New York Times, after criticizing him for being tedious and overbearing, asked him to "define his idea." But when Young at great length recently spelled out some of his thoughts in a State Department briefing, the press chose to highlight yet again the worn turf of Cuban troops in Angola.

By my count there were eight important items in that press conference that got not a mention: (1) The rebel groups in the Shaba Province in Zaïre are the same right-wing forces that backed the Belgian puppet Tshombe immediately after independence in 1960. (2) This is not their first attempt; they tried the same thing last year (and no one noticed). (3) At the same time as Mozambique was signing a defense treaty with President Podgorny of the Soviet Union, it was also signing a treaty with South Africa to elect electricity. (4) Before Angola's independence day representatives of the victorious MPLA came to Mr. Young and asked him to set up appointments with key members of Congress. "Their one message was please don't do to us what you did to the Cubans. Don't force us into the Marxist camp. We want to be nonaligned." (5) The U.S. approach to Africa is essentially a developmental approach, hence the big boost the United States is giving to the World Bank and the African Development Bank. (6) This approach is far more effective than military aid because "the place where we are the most in trouble in Africa is the place where we have had the heaviest military assistance and that is Ethiopia." (7) The Rhodesian black nationalists appear to be showing military restraint at the moment. (8) The British press did not pick up on his BBC interview (in which he called Britain "a little chicken" on race) as the press did here. Why? "I think one of the reasons... was people saw it on television and saw the humor attached."

**'Idea' Is There**  
Necessarily, this is all too brief a synopsis of eight points that Mr. Young developed at some length. Andrew Young's "idea" is there for those who are prepared to give the serious time of day to it.

Mr. Young is now poised at perhaps the most critical juncture of his UN career so far. He is now reconciled to casting his first veto, and that against his African friends. After months of quiet diplomacy, his alternative to the Indian-proposed "resolution on a declaration of principles on South Africa"—is not strong enough as it presently stands for the Africans to feel they could withdraw their own resolutions calling for a mandatory arms embargo and a cessation of private investment in southern Africa.

Yet despite the effort that he has put into trying to build a united front around his resolution over the last few weeks, he is not too disappointed. He feels that the five big Western nations are now in accord in a joint diplomatic thrust toward South Africa. This week, special emissaries of the United States, Britain, Canada, West Germany and France will be in Pretoria to meet Prime Minister Vorster.

Although it is the beginning of a strong diplomatic offensive, Andy Young is determined to give the South Africans time. He does not want to back them up against a wall. Moreover, he wants to produce results. "With a minimum of death and destruction," the United Western front is so important, he argues, because "together we've got more real power than the Africans or the Soviets." Moreover, he feels that for two years time is on their side—at least in Namibia and

South Africa. A nonviolent solution is possible. In Rhodesia, however, events are rapidly spiraling out of control. A new, more dangerous Patriotic Front military offensive is in the offing. But restraint on the West's part will depend on progress by South Africa. He likens the concerted Western approach to the one used 15 years ago by John and Robert Kennedy when they were up against Gov. Ross Barnett of Mississippi at the time of the "Freedom Riders." As long as Barnett went along and slowly loosened things up, they were reasonable and did not push him too hard. It was only when Barnett betrayed them that Kennedy really got tough.

What then will Mr. Young do if this progress doesn't take place? He will take to the economic weapon. In fact, it is already beginning to gather its own steam.

Leon Sullivan, the Philadelphia-based black minister, has successfully thrust up a number of U.S. companies investing in South Africa behind a tough code of business conduct. The Ford Motor Co. in this year's annual report announced it was making no new investments in South Africa. Vernon Jordan of the Urban League is setting up a number of meetings with top U.S. executives to discuss their "economic responsibilities." Mr. Young will go to all of these. Sen. Dick Clark is likely to introduce legislation soon to limit tax credits for U.S. corporations operating in South Africa—as is now applied to firms working in Uganda. The tide of trade, is also moving against South Africa. Already the United States does over \$5 billion worth of business each year with Nigeria alone, compared with only \$3 billion with South Africa.

Mr. Young, however, is optimistic that the West won't have to use the economic weapon. The South Africans, he believes, are soon going to realize they are living in a world economy from which they can't afford to be isolated. "My interest is not to dictate to the whites and the blacks in South Africa but to energize the situation so that they will work out a new relationship with each other based on a mutual respect for each other's rights."

"I have to believe we must succeed," he says, "though frankly, I don't always see how. But non-violence in civil rights days always sounded naive and idealistic. We never had the feeling we wouldn't succeed, so we did succeed. I've always lived by my hopes, not by my fears. I intend to work that way with the rest of the world."

## Recognize Cuba and Vietnam Now?

By Laurence H. Silberman

WASHINGTON—President Carter's admirable stance toward the Soviet Union (human rights, increased funding of Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe, a firm strategic-arms negotiating position) contrasts sharply with his approach to two Third World Communist states, Cuba and Vietnam.

The administration is moving toward recognition of both countries under conditions unfavorable to the United States. This could result in another blow to an already seriously declining American position in the Third World. Recognition of Cuba could not come at a worse time. We sought to quarantine Cuba's influence in Latin America by our diplomatic hostility and economic blockade, but Fidel Castro responded with a dazzling and run into southern Africa—an adventure that, with minimal effort, we probably could have converted into a Castro disaster, if only we (Congress) had had the stomach for it.

Not content with demolishing our efforts to limit his influence in other countries, Castro has attacked our own territorial integrity by singlehandedly making Puerto Rican independence a major multilateral issue. The Third World well understands that Castro's support for the "decolonization" of Puerto Rico is a ploy designed to put pressure on us to abandon our economic blockade and recognize Cuba.

**Dropped Talks**  
We learned recently that the Ford administration started quiet discussions with Cuba, but abruptly dropped them after the Angolan expedition. To seriously bargain now for recognition while thousands of Cuban troops are in

southern Africa is not only to reify past Cuban policy; it is an unnecessary confession of our weakness.

Similarly, our upcoming negotiations with Vietnam in Paris are a thinly disguised retreat from a reasonable United States position: no discussion of recognition (or agreement to Vietnam's membership in the United Nations) until Vietnam fully accedes to American demands in action—a position that candidate Carter reaffirmed.

Although it is unlikely that we will learn anything new should the Vietnamese be forthcoming, their compliance would constitute a tacit abandonment of their absurd claims for war reparations—essential if diplomatic relations are to be soundly based. Notwithstanding the President's rejection of notions of American war guilt, it seems likely that the outcome of the Paris negotiations would include certain tangible economic advantages for Vietnam. And concessions such as extension of credit—without which trade is out of the question—would generally be seen as partial satisfaction of the Vietnamese claims.

**An Illusion**  
Those supporting the administration's policy toward Cuba and Vietnam argue that United States relations with both will induce them to widen their distance from the Soviet Union. This is an illusion. No one has a greater interest in American diplomatic and economic relations with Cuba and Vietnam than Moscow, which would love to lighten the economic burden of supporting both.

There is, in fact, little likelihood that either Cuba or Vietnam would significantly moder-

ate anti-American policies after United States recognition: They are both, after all, Communist states whose geopolitical positions, unlike China's or even Yugoslavia's, dictate a close Soviet relationship.

It should be remembered that our change of policy toward Yugoslavia in the 1950s, and China in the 1970s, came after both countries displayed independence of indeed hostility to the Soviet Union. By contrast, recognition of Cuba and Vietnam now would simply prove that those two countries could have the United States cake and eat it too.

Then how to explain Mr. Carter's policy? Politically? Just as his hard line toward the Soviet Union satisfies the Jackson wing of the Democratic party, a soft approach to Vietnam and Cuba serves to pacify the McGovern group in the party. Furthermore, establishing diplomatic relations with any country suggests "progress" in foreign affairs (particularly after the Kissinger-Nixon dramatic opening to China).

But perhaps the crux is the administration's overall approach to the Third World. In recent articles, several of Mr. Carter's senior appointees, notably Zbigniew Brzezinski, his adviser on national security affairs, urged that the United States avoid confrontation with dictatorial Marxism in the Third World because, they contended, egalitarianism (presumably forcibly imposed) as opposed to liberalism is the wave of the future, particularly in the southern half of the globe.

Although such ideological deflection does not square with the President's own emphasis on universal human rights, it may explain why his administration appears so flabby in dealing with Cuba and Vietnam while remaining firm with Moscow.

Laurence H. Silberman was ambassador to Yugoslavia from May, 1975, to Jan. 22, 1977. He is now a Visiting Fellow at the American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research. He wrote this article for The New York Times.

### Letters

#### 'Black Hole'

Mr. Kennedy's statements (JHT, April 16-17) concerning black holes are not quite correct, and this reflects the considerable complexity of this phenomenon, which necessitates knowledge well beyond the undergraduate level. A black hole can be the source of "something," secondly black holes can be detected through a variety of means, and it is now almost sure that one is located in the Cygnus X-1 system.

Indeed, particles can escape black holes through the tunneling process, a concept derived from the difficult domain of quantum physics and which was first demonstrated by that remarkable British physicist S. Hawking (a layman can consult without any problem the Scientific American Dec. 74 and Jan. 77).

Thus a black hole of about a billion tons would release hard gamma rays with an energy of about 160 million electron volts.

The explosion of a black hole would produce a massive outpouring of gamma rays which would be very hard to observe on earth, but not in space, where the satellite described in your article would be very efficient.

All this wealth of information indicates that the discovery of black holes will not be as spectacular as that of the pulsar. Once again, another one of the theoretical physicists' crazy dreams will be springing alive.

PHILIP HERSCHEL

Paris, France.

#### Luminous Gas

The article on the UFO phenomenon (JHT, April 22) fails to mention a vitally important point: Have any of the alleged UFOs been sighted on radar? If not, then it would seem safe to assume that they are patches of luminous gases, not spacecraft with extraterrestrial observers aboard. Apparently there are no records of sightings in daylight.

REYWARD G. HILL

Alhambra

## Preparation For Europe By Carter

By James Rest

WASHINGTON—Jimmy Carter is going to Europe next for the first time as President and he is preparing the way fully in recognition of that that Europe usually takes a very skeptical view of new presidents.

Accordingly, he has given personal interviews to the spokesmen of the Times of London, the West German and Le Monde. On Monday, he interviewed the White House by David Dimbleby of BBC and reporters from other major Western European television organizations, all will be shown on the European network the night before the summit meeting at No. 10 Downing Street.

John F. Kennedy, the White press secretary, arranges things, and he is very at ease. If anybody criticizes him, he is excessively kind and defensive, but he comes to putting his man's vision for the energy program the forthcoming visit to Europe. He lines up the network, President cooperates.

There was a bit of a con game within the administration about how the President approach his first official abroad. Some of his aides thought that modesty was the best and that he should slip in and take his place with the Europeans and Japanese without dominating the scene before it began, but propaganda view prevailed.

**Good Publicity**  
Even so, the timing of his trip to Europe is good. His publicized energy program, a better press in Western Europe than in the United States, international terms, it is noted that the United States is the biggest gas-guzzler world—taking over 50 per cent of the supply for the industrial nations—and that therefore effort to reduce consumption even if it does not get way through Congress, will more energy for other nations.

Moreover, he is taking a copy to the summit. Just as he is saying that America change their ways, he is that the free nations of along with Japan, must change their ways, and firm common policies to deal with common problems.

This London summit or next week is not like the London economic conference the early 1930s—which was sadder—but more like the days of the Marshall Plan when reconstruction program after World War II, when Winston suggested radical programs: Europe hesitated, finally agreed to take was seriously.

As I understand it, Jimmy Carter is going to Europe things over before he goes the Soviet and Middle East, just to find out there is something left to the portland, and try to get the trial powers together.

**Vague Confusion**  
There is obviously a faint that the democratic power of the world are in trouble the dicey coalition govern of Western Europe do no where they are going to be or two from now, and it same is true of Japan. All these governments are confused by Carter and his US administration.

He really believes in the trilateral of the United States, Europe, Japan, and the London can will be his first overseas belief. After that, I have to deal with the Middle East and the struggle with Russians over the control of the Middle East, but he is going to London to test whether taken seriously, and whether other free countries will find to get together.

Jimmy Carter is probably confused about Europe as are about him. "The worst of diplomats are mission Harold Nicolson observed best kind are reasonable as man skeptics. Thus it is a ligiton which has been the formative influence in diplomatic theory; it is common sense Europe is obviously a about Carter, because it he is a missionary, and will able to present his propaganda entrance into London, but going there with a clear of trying to find out Europe has to say for itself.

ملكو من الدول



## Electric Car Won't Jolt Industry Yet

AGO, April 27 (AP).— in electrically powered cars has never been greater, notes are you will not be one for another 20 years, a sponsor of U.S. electric nation.

Mike McCormack, D-said that even then, the electric cars probably restricted to in-town and town trips.

McCormack, whose lion energy legislation last year over President Ford's veto, made amendments at the electric exposition here.

and others agreed that it Carter's war on



An experimental electric car on display in Chicago.

energy waste should accelerate development of electric cars but said the fledgling industry has a long way to go.

Rep. McCormack said it will be about seven years before there is notable production of electrically powered commuter cars that will have a range of

100 miles, a top speed of 60 miles an hour and the safety features of today's models.

The electric models are pollution free, virtually noiseless and cost much less to operate, manufacturers say. Their drawbacks are limited range and speed.

## Called a 'Major Breakthrough' in Energy-Saving Electric Motor

Bill Richards

IGELTS, April 27 (WP).— out of the backyard, a California inventor proposed a new design for an electric motor that would save the use of energy.

usual joint news conference, California energy officials and officials of the California Edison Co., a motor design as a "major breakthrough" in conservation.

vention, called a "concurrent motor," reduces consumption by as much as 25 to 50 per cent.

while producing power output as compared to conventional electric motors, according to developer, C. L. Wan-

g to Mr. Wanlass, the motor uses additional inducting and capacitors, in achieves a more efficient use of energy into the while cutting down on as by 25 to 50 per cent.

"Looks Dumb"

of an obvious design."

"If you were to do it, it looks like a dumb do."

that about 64 per cent of the electricity goes to run electric motors, Mr. Wanlass new design could "make a big impact on energy consumption in a relatively short time," he expects his be on the market within

sw motor design could be replace anything from a motor in an electric shaver to industrial motor, of id. A utility official said that if the device is used among residential consumers alone in California Edison would save about 1 lowatt hours of electricity, or enough power for a city of 300,000 people.

officials said electricity would be considerably or industrial consumers.

ing to Mr. Wanlass, if a in electric motors, were to his design, the na- save between 1 mil- 2 million barrels of oil roughly the daily pro- spected from the whole Bay Alaskan oil field.

s electric motors could for about \$40 for a 1-hp motor while the old be incorporated in or without increasing production costs, Mr. said.

anias, 51, was formerly of the Philco Corp.'s research laboratories is patents on about 40 is, most of them in the field. He said he de- the controlled torque mo- in a laboratory in the of his Santa Ana, Calif., er leaving Philco in 1965, rn California Edison of- id they tested the device.

Wanlass came to them Under laboratory con- he design saved up to cent of the electricity run an ordinary motor, ficials said. Larger ener- gs could be anticipated. rs used under normal ditions, the officials said. na energy officials were



Cravens Wanlass demonstrates controlled-torque motor.

## Evidence of Quarks Reality Reported by 3 U.S. Physicists

By Robert Gillette

WASHINGTON, April 27—Three scientists reported yesterday that they have obtained experimental evidence of quarks, an elusive subatomic particle believed by many theorists to be the most fundamental unit of matter.

Physicists George Larue and William Fairbank of Stanford University and Arthur Rebad of Bell Laboratories in New Jersey said their experiments suggest, but do not prove, that the long-sought quark really exists.

Scientists have been searching for quarks since 1964, when their existence was first predicted by Murray Gell-Mann and George Zweig.

Radical Prediction

Their prediction was considered radical at the time, for it implied that such particles as electrons and protons—long presumed to be fundamental units of matter—were themselves composed of still smaller units, which Mr. Gell-Mann named "quarks."

The ensuing search for quarks has met with so little success that many scientists have begun to doubt they can be separated from larger subatomic particles—if indeed they exist.

Most of these efforts, however, have involved bombarding protons with cosmic rays and high-energy fragments of matter flung from accelerators at Stanford University and elsewhere. According to one theory, a quark thus dislodged could be identified by a unique feature—it would carry an electric charge equal to only one-third that of an electron or proton.

In a report presented at a meeting of the American Physical Society, the physicists said their hunt for the quark took a different approach. They modernized a classic experiment performed in the early 1900s by Robert Millikan to take the first

measure of an electron's charge. Dr. Millikan measured the charge on the surface of falling droplets of oil and found they were always a multiple of a single number—that carried by a single electron.

For oil droplets, Dr. Fairbank and his colleagues substituted tiny balls of niobium, a metallic element. They cooled these to 432 degrees below zero Fahrenheit (minus 269 C) (near absolute zero) and suspended them in a magnetic field.

Out of eight balls, they were able to erase virtually all electric charge. But on two, they said, a charge that was "very close" to one-third of that on an electron persisted. This was the predicted value of a quark's charge.

© Los Angeles Times.

## British Airways Strike Ends After 24 Days

LONDON, April 27 (AP).—Maintenance workers called off their wildcat strike against British Airways today after a 24-day struggle over shift pay with management and other unions which cost the state-owned airline the equivalent of nearly six months' profit.

The 4,000 strikers voted to return to work tonight, and an airline spokesman said the slight disruption of long-haul services would be over tomorrow and the harder-hit European flights would be back to normal Friday.

## Sex Hormone Imbalance Held Factor in Male Heart Attacks

By Lawrence K. Altman

NEW YORK, April 27 (NYT).—A change in the delicate balance of the body's sex hormones is the major factor that makes men susceptible to heart attacks, according to a theory developed by Dr. Gerald Phillips of Columbia University.

The theory is based on evidence from a sex-hormone study of heart attack patients at Roosevelt Hospital in New York City. The hormones involved are estradiol and testosterone, the major sex hormones in the blood.

If the theory is confirmed, it would raise the possibility that doctors could develop new therapies and preventions for heart attacks. The theory also has implications for the study of the aging process.

Dr. Phillips reported the theory and the study results in the issue of the proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences published yesterday.

Disparate Factors

The theory provides a fundamental physiological explanation of a variety of risk factors that previously had been correlated with heart attacks. In the past, there had been no unifying link between these risk factors, which include abnormal blood levels of cholesterol, fats, sugar and insulin.

"This ties together a lot of loose ends," Dr. Phillips said in an interview. Dr. Phillips is a professor of medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University. He practices internal medicine at Roosevelt Hospital, a major teaching hospital of Columbia Medical School.

The change in the ratio of the two sex hormones—estradiol, a female hormone, and testosterone, a male hormone—leads in an as-yet-unknown way to the biochemical changes that have been linked to heart attacks, Dr. Phillips contended. A particular finding in the study was that a high level of estradiol was most closely linked to heart attacks.

Men normally have small amounts of female hormones in their bodies, but in amounts much lower than found in the new study. Estradiol is produced in the ovary in women. In men, estradiol is derived from testosterone, which is produced in the testes, but the conversion to estradiol from testosterone occurs elsewhere in the body.

Debate Expected

Other experts said that Dr. Phillips' report could radically change the direction of medical research into the cause of heart attacks by emphasizing the role of hormones. However, the findings are expected to be hotly debated in research circles, largely because experts have said that hormonal studies in heart attacks were not a fruitful area for research.

The theory comes at a time when cardiology leaders have urged a bold imaginative approach to heart-disease research because so few new ideas have been developed in recent years.

"This will force a whole new look at heart disease research," said Dr. Campbell Moses, former medical director of the American Heart Association who now works for Medicus Communications here.

Dr. Phillips' theory is an outgrowth of a study that he reported last July in which young men who had heart attacks had unusually high amounts of estradiol. The study involved 15 young men who had heart attacks before the age of 43 and another 15 Manhattan businessmen of comparable age and without serious illness who volunteered to serve as scientific controls.

Prior to Dr. Phillips' study,

## Parliament to Air Charges Against Israeli Army

JERUSALEM, April 27 (UPI).—The Likud opposition bloc today forced an emergency session of the Knesset (Parliament) two weeks before national elections to discuss findings of large-scale theft, waste and lack of preparedness in Israeli Army units.

The session was scheduled for May 2, Parliament recessed in March pending the balloting May 17.

Earlier Comptroller-General Yitzhak Nechami said "there was a significant lack of various items of equipment," emergency depots were disorganized and personnel procedures slow and unproductive in the army.

Spot checks of two infantry brigades found that drugs were missing from first-aid kits, armored equipment was suffering from exposure to bad weather and mobilization procedures did not work, he said.

In one call-up exercise last June, 54 per cent of reservists failed to check in to confirm they got their mobilization papers, his report said.

there had been little, if any, evidence of a hormonal imbalance in patients with heart attacks. Rather, a feeling existed among doctors that female hormones had a protective effect because women rarely have heart attacks before the menopause. The incidence of heart attacks in women rises sharply in the years following the change of life.

However, men who had heart attacks and who volunteered for an experiment in which they were treated with female hormones were found to have a high incidence of heart attacks. Doctors had to stop these experiments because of that unexpected complication.

After Dr. Phillips reported his study last summer, he did a series of additional tests on the same group of men to determine how

their bodies produced insulin and metabolized a sugar called glucose, fats and cholesterol.

When the data was analyzed statistically, "correlations emerged which were beyond my wildest dreams," Dr. Phillips said.

## Settlement Talk Spurs Protests in West Bank

TEL AVIV, April 27 (UPI).—Soldiers and border guards used nightsticks and tear gas to break up crowds of stone-throwing teenagers today in Nablus, the major town in the occupied West Bank of Jordan.

The protest demonstrations were set off by rumors that U.S.-based Rabbi Meir Kahane was planning to come to the city to lay the cornerstone for an unauthorized Jewish settlement.

Dr. Phillips, who is a specialist in internal medicine with an interest in biochemistry, added:

"I had assumed that a large series of patients would be required to discern any relationships between these factors, but to my surprise and great delight, I found correlations which were highly significant statistically in my small series."

Doctors have known that a condition called "mild diabetes" and a high blood-fat level, or the combination of both, is present in virtually all people who have heart attacks. Mild diabetes is a condition in which there is abnormal production of insulin, the hormone that breaks down sugars, and a high blood-sugar level after a person drinks a large amount of glucose. Other tests showed that these changes were

"clearly not the result of the heart attack itself," Dr. Phillips said.

The study results provided evidence that the sugar, insulin and fat abnormalities were due to the same biochemical defect and that the mechanism for it was an increase in the ratio in the blood of the amount of estradiol to testosterone. Dr. Phillips also reported that this ratio was "the long-sought link between diabetes and heart attacks."

## Suarez in New York

NEW YORK, April 27 (UPI).—Spanish Premier Adolfo Suarez flew here today to receive a citation from New York University and later is to go to Washington for a meeting with President Carter.

## Argentine Poet, Critic Iturburu Is Dead at 75

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, April 27 (AP).—Poet and art critic Cayetano Cordova Iturburu, 75, died Monday night, his family said yesterday.

Among his chief works were "The Tree, the Bird, and the Fountain," "The Dance of the Moon," "The Wind in the Flag," and "Twentieth Century Argentine Painting."

He also wrote "The Martin Fierro Revolution," about a literary group of the 1920s dominated by Fierro, the author of Argentina's epochal poem about the gaucho.

During the Spanish Civil War, Mr. Iturburu was a correspondent for a now-defunct Buenos Aires daily and supported the Republican cause.

S. J. V. Chelvanayakam

COLOMBO, April 27 (Reuters).—Samuel James Velupillai Chelvanayakam, 79, acknowledged leader of Sri Lanka's Tamil minority, died last night, five weeks after a fall at his home.

A lawyer, he was a member of Parliament and leader of the opposition Tamil Liberation Front, which seeks the creation of a separate Tamil state.

Sir Daniel McGarvey

NEWCASTLE, England, April 27 (AP).—Sir Daniel McGarvey, 57, president of the Bommakers' Union and chairman this year of the Trades Union Congress, died yesterday.

Sandro Giovannini

ROME, April 27 (AP).—Sandro Giovannini, 62, theatrical producer and writer of light musical comedies including "Ciao Rudy," based on the life of Rudolph Valentino, died yesterday.

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## Indian Aide Gets Passport

DELHI, April 27 (AP).—Government, pressing forth investigations of former Minister Indira Gandhi's 30-month emergency rule, it had impounded the of former Information Vidya Charan Shukla.

Shukla, the chief architect of the government's emergency rule, is being investigated by a commission on charges of official power, a Home spokesman said.

In this month, the Home impounded the passport of Gandhi's 30-year-old son and former Defense Minister Lal.

DEATH NOTICE

18B Ernest, beloved husband of, loving father of Mary, died peacefully at home, April 27, 1977. Friends may call at E. Campbell, Madison Ave., 11, Sunday, 3 to 6 p.m. Burial private. In lieu of flowers, contributions to your favorite charity appreciated.

Cosmos-906 in Orbit

MOSCOW, April 27 (UPI).—The Soviet Union today launched Cosmos-906.

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## MUSIC

## A Country in Which Jazz Is Subsidized

By Michael Zwerin

AMSTERDAM (IHT).—Overheard at the BIM House: "I'm a jazz musician but I'm only in it for the money." That statement can be without irony in Holland, where the government subsidizes jazz, where musicians sometimes turn down commercial dances in favor of higher-paid supported improvisational work.

BIM is an acronym for Beethoven Improvising van Improviserende Musici, Society of Improvising Musicians. Combination foundation, rehearsal studio, labor union, concert hall and school, the BIM House stands on the Oudeschans, not a chic canal, behind the old flea market. It resembles a warehouse on the outside and a garage inside but glitters for its 180 members who share a 250,000-guilder (about 2.5 equal \$1) yearly stipend.

The system is intelligent and efficient, a product of heavy lobbying by two saxophonists, Willem Breuker and Hans Dulfer. It started at the end of 1974 with a modest 100,000 guilders. The current sum is still modest in view of value received. One hundred

and sixty musicians work two or three times a week, and some 80 youth clubs, bars, small halls and coffee houses in towns of all sizes can afford live music once or twice a month, 30 or 30 of them once or twice a week. Lots of animation for small change.

## Chance to Develop

For a change jazz musicians are reasonably paid, and have a chance to develop in a sympathetic society. Audiences listen hard, even when their taste does not favor that particular style. It is not unusual to hear "Thank you for playing," said to a musician after a set. It has something to do with the nature of the Dutch people, of course, but also with the fact that jazz has been made respectable by the establishment. This happens in Europe is part of a multi-nationalization process. Jazz is no longer an American cartel.

The money is not available until a job exists, so it is not just one more dollar. The entrepreneur must be willing to pick up 50 per cent of the price, or a minimum 500 guilders. The subsidy covers the difference between



A night of subsidized jazz at the BIM House.

his "honest money" and union scale, 200 guilders a night per player. In the case, then, of a four-piece band, it would amount to 300 guilders.

Stichting Jazz in Nederland, the Dutch Jazz Foundation, has no function other than to pass the money down to the BIM and take responsibility for how it is spent. The government wants to know the names of the musicians, how much they got, how many of them there were, where they played. There is an accounting once a year.

The Stichting Board is composed of three musicians and four business or government-oriented fans. When BIM members recently voted unanimously to increase scale from 150 to 225 guilders a night, the board vetoed them on the grounds that money would run out by September, and the new minimum was reduced to 200.

Stichting secretary Humb van Riel is a young enthusiast who seems surprised that anyone would find a federal jazz subsidy surprising. "The cities of Amsterdam and Rotterdam also grant small subsidies, and the government adds about 30,000 guilders a year for special projects. For example, someone ap-

plied to run a jazz boat on the canals."

A program committee considers applications weekly, 15-20 per agenda. This has become to some degree a formality since Van Riel knows by now what can or should be done: "Some clubs pay 3,000 guilders to touring American groups and then say they can only afford 300 for a Dutch band. We don't have enough money to grant indirect subsidies to people who don't need them." Dutch citizens or residents are eligible. Resident is defined loosely, not someone just passing through. For example bassist Wilbur Little, though recently arrived, obviously intends to settle in Holland.

Two interesting sidelights: Dixieland musicians are excluded. More often than not Dixieland is over-structured, no longer spontaneously composed. These musicians are mostly moonlighters in Holland; what professional bands there are do well enough on the open market. And second, the musicians themselves are left to decide how to handle expenses such as transportation and publicity. Idyllic as all this may sound, Van Riel is not satisfied: "A budget of only 250,000 guilders is ludicrous when you consider the millions symphony orchestras receive. We don't accept the premise that jazz necessarily has to be a poor relation."

## DINING: A Big-Time Spot in a Small Town in Italy

By Naomi Barry

ORSETELLO, Italy (IHT).—You can join the navy and see the world or you can make the trip as a smart stepping stone. Marino Batini left his native Siena as a boy 20 years ago and worked his way to the island of Elba and then on to France—to Aix-les-Bains to Carcassonne to Desvigne. He spent eight years in Bermuda, a season at the Mamounia in Marrakech and a final two-year stretch abroad as wine steward and head waiter at the Savoy in London.

Three years ago he returned to Italy with savings for a modest

business. For sale was a hole-in-the-wall restaurant, Da Egisto, in Orsetello. Batini developed his buy into a big-time spot in this small town (13,930 inhabitants), drawing Romans the 152 kilometers up the coast and Florentines 182 kilometers from the interior.

Batini cleverly concentrated on the potential of his locale. Orsetello, behind its elegant triple-arched 16th-century gate, juts out into a lagoon, rich with luxury fish such as *capelo* (mullet) and *spigola* (sea bass). Fish, fresh out of salt water, plainly grilled, and flavored with a squeeze of lemon has become one of the rarities of the modern world.

For one of Batini's special appetizers, neighborhood women prepare tiny eel from the lagoon in a vinegar sauce. This area of Tuscany—the Maremma—is

celebrated for its flavorful beef and for its game. The Egisto menu features superb steaks and, when available, wild boar, pheasant, hare and thrushes on the spit.

Pasta is eaten up and down the boot but what magnetizes the customers to Marino is the fettuccine. The broad homemade egg noodles are tumbled before you on a large heated oval platter until coated by a creamy sauce of three soft white cheeses and then generously dusted with Parmesan. The supertative lies in the texture.

For those who can go on "Italians can," says Batini, there are what are euphemistically called Main Courses . . . chicken breast wrapped around prosciutto and mozzarella, Florentine-style veal stew, rabbit. Those who knew the rather scabrous old Egisto, which also

was renowned for its fettuccine, are amazed by today's tasteful premises. The locale is not a renovation. Marino simply moved a few doors down the street into what had been the headquarters of a driving school.

**Risotto Delle Chef, Da Egisto**  
2 cups short-grain rice (Egisto uses *Risotto del Tagliere*).  
1 onion, chopped fine.  
2 tablespoons butter.  
2 tablespoons oil.  
1/2 cup tomato sauce (not concentrated). Mince either with fresh tomatoes or tinned Italian tomatoes passed through a sieve.  
4 to 6 cups stock (consommé or bouillon cubes).  
Chopped mushrooms, 12 or more.  
Bresaola or viande des Grisons, 3 or 4 slices, chopped.  
2 tablespoons cream.  
2 heaping tablespoons grated Parmesan.

Heat stock and keep at a simmer.  
Color the chopped onion in butter and oil.  
Add chopped mushrooms. Sauté for about 2 minutes.  
Add rice. Turn constantly, soon as each grain is well coated, start pouring on the stock in small quantities and tomato sauce. Stir gently and add stock as needed. 15 minutes, add the cheese. In about 20 min the risotto should be creamy yet still slightly *al dente*. Cream and grated Parmesan as soon as well amalgamated. Serve on heated plates with side dish of grated Parmesan.

Da Egisto, 198 Corso II Orsetello (province of Grosseto). Tel.: 887463. Closed Mondays. Approximate price: \$800 Hrs.

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Sir Peter Scott—naturalist, painter, Chairman of the International Board of Trustees, World Wildlife Fund. Above: Paul Brown, Morgan Photo.

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If you wish to help with the conservation of this species by World Wildlife Fund.

مكتبة المجلد



## Eminger Checks Burns Currency Evaluation Seen Rises 'Durably'

5, April 27 (AP).—The bank would not oppose the deutsche mark if forces push it up "in a manner," the central bank president, Oskar Emminger, said in an interview today.

Eminger made the statement in a recent state visit to the Federal Reserve Board, where he met with Chairman Arthur Burns, Governor William Miller, and other officials.

Eminger, who is president of the Bundesbank, said that the central bank would not oppose a rise in the mark if it was "durable."

Mr. Eminger said it was "reasonable" to make forecasts about the mark.

If West Germany's payments did not make a surplus, he said, the mark would rise "durably."

He said that the mark would rise "durably" if the balance of payments was in surplus, which it was in the first two months of the year. For the year, the account would probably be in surplus of \$1.5 billion.

Fixed Rates 'Unlikely'

NEW YORK, April 27 (AP).—The Federal Reserve said it was unlikely that the dollar would be fixed to the deutsche mark.

The Fed said that the dollar would be fixed to the mark if the balance of payments was in surplus, which it was in the first two months of the year. For the year, the account would probably be in surplus of \$1.5 billion.

## Eminger Returns to Swiss Mart After Credit Suisse Selloff

By Victor Lusiachi

NEUCHÂTEAU, April 27 (AP).—Eminger returned to his home in Neuchâtel today after a brief visit to the Swiss National Bank in Bern.

Eminger had been in Bern to meet with the bank's officials after the bank's shares were sold off by the Swiss government.

## Wheat Council Cuts Estimate Of World Stocks

LONDON, April 27 (AP).—The International Wheat Council has cut its estimate of world wheat stocks for 1976-77 by 20 million tons, from 550 million to 530 million tons.

The council said that the cut was due to a decline in the stocks of the United States, Canada, and Australia.

## FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

### Cost Lowers Stake in Pirelli

Cost, the Italian tire company, will not subscribe to the capital increase of Pirelli, which is offering shareholders five new shares for each eight already held. Cost president Alberto Tedeschi says the subscription costs would not be compensated by a dividend of 80 lire, or 8 per cent of the share's par value, planned by Pirelli.

Cost, one of the "major" minority holders, currently owns about 9 per cent of Pirelli. It would have cost Cost about 4 billion lire (\$45 million) to subscribe for the new shares.

### Karstadt Sales Up Slightly

First-quarter sales of the Karstadt Group, Europe's largest department store chain, were 1.642 billion deutsche marks, up 4.3 per cent from the year-ago period, the company said in an interim report.

Karstadt says 1977 will not be an "easy" year because of the company's recent take-over of Neckermann. Nonetheless, it expects a satisfactory profit although no profit figures were given for the first quarter.

### Phelps Dodge Cuts Copper Price

Phelps Dodge, the second largest U.S. copper producer, has cut its domestic copper price three cents a pound to 71 cents, effective immediately. The cut, which is expected to be followed by other major U.S. producers, results from a drop in copper quotes on the London Metal Exchange.

After touching a 1977 high of the equivalent of 70 cents a pound last month, the London spot price began to decline in April and is now about 62 cents a pound. The marketing problem that results for U.S. producers when the London price falls significantly below U.S. domestic prices is a sharply increased threat of import competition.

### Korf, Saudis to Build Steel Plant

Korf Stahl of West Germany and Saudi Arabian Steel Industries Corp. (SABIC) have signed a letter of intent for the construction and joint operation of a direct reduction steel plant in Al-Jubail. A spokesman for Korf Engineering, which is conducting the feasibility studies for final details of the project, says the initial construction stage is expected to cost \$200 million. Annual capacity of the initial plant is to total 800,000 metric tons.

Initial production is designated for domestic use, Korf says. The facilities are to be expanded according to needs in local and international markets. Korf says the accord represents a scaling down of an original Saudi plan to set up a steel plant with an annual capacity of five million tons.

### Most Fuel-Efficient Cars Are Imports

## U.S. in Dilemma on Car Rebate Proposal

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

WASHINGTON, April 27 (AP).—U.S. policymakers are facing a dilemma over one of the key elements of President Carter's energy program—the incentives to encourage use of fuel-efficient cars.

What is described by one trade official as a "hell of a problem" arises because most of the cars that get high mileage on the gas they use are imported. Should the rebates be handed out indiscriminately, the Treasury would, in effect, be subsidizing foreign car makers at a time of high unemployment in Detroit.

States to offer more liberal access in other market sectors. Yet subsidies to foreign car makers are no more palatable.

To try to resolve the problem, the United States is asking the major auto-producing nations—West Germany, Japan, Italy, France, Sweden and Britain—to negotiate agreements in which they would voluntarily accept limitations on the rebates they could claim.

Other nations will be asked, in other words, to share the costs of the U.S. program.

changed signals late in the drafting of his energy proposal. It was learned that the British ambassador, Sir Peter Ramsbotham, apprised of the thrust of some of the early drafts, made several representations to the White House and was particularly influential in getting the administration to change course.

The new plan shifted activity to the international negotiating front. The United States would discuss the problem with its trading partners, seek their understanding and try to negotiate voluntary quotas so that foreign cars would not get an undue amount of the rebates. Mr. Carter gave this thorny job to his Special Trade Representative, Robert Strauss.

## Japan Output Rise Halts 3-Month Fall

### But Gain on Year Is Only 5.2 Per Cent

TOKYO, April 27 (AP-DJ).—Japan's industrial activity reversed a three-month downward trend in March as output rose 0.9 per cent from February, but the increase was only 5.2 per cent above a year earlier, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry said in a preliminary report today.

The industrial production index now stands at 128.7 with 1970 equalling 100.

The index fell 0.1 per cent in February, but rose 1.9 per cent in March. The ministry's latest revision shows that the industrial activity index actually gained a slight 0.3 per cent in January instead of the 0.2 per cent drop reported previously.

## U.S. Trade Deficit Hits Record

WASHINGTON, April 27 (AP).—Sharply increased petroleum purchases pushed U.S. imports over the \$12-billion level in March for the first time and contributed to a record monthly deficit, the government said today.

The March trade deficit of \$2.4 billion represented the fourth time in the last five months that the size of the deficit has set a record. The previous high was February's \$1.87-billion deficit.

The department said petroleum imports rose 22.2 per cent in March to a seasonally adjusted rate of \$4.06 billion, up from February's \$3.32 billion.

Most of the rise "consisted of greater fuel-oil entries at sharply higher prices, reflecting heavy U.S. energy consumption during the exceptionally cold winter," the department said.

## U.S. Reports Productivity Up in Quarter

WASHINGTON, April 27 (Reuters).—Productivity in the private business sector rose at an annual rate of 3.2 per cent in the first quarter, the biggest increase in a year, the Labor Department said today.

The growth compared with a productivity gain of a revised 0.3 per cent in the previous quarter and was the largest since the 7-per-cent gain in the first quarter of 1976. The fourth quarter figure originally had been set at 1.5 per cent. Output in the private sector rose 6.2 per cent, while hours worked rose 3.8 per cent.

The department said the export increase stemmed largely from shipments of grain, which had been held up in the preceding two months because of transportation problems resulting from the cold weather. Aircraft deliveries also were up, the department said.

For the first three months of 1977 exports were at \$29.5 billion, about 1 per cent below the previous three months but 9 per cent higher than the first quarter of 1976.

Productivity in the nonfarm business sector increased at an annual rate of 2.6 per cent, but manufacturing productivity declined for the second consecutive quarter, falling at an annual rate of 0.1 per cent.

## N.Y. Prices Gain on Technical Rebound

NEW YORK, April 27 (AP).—Bargain-hunting and good news on the economy lifted prices higher in fairly active trading on the New York Stock Exchange today.

The report that productivity rose in the first quarter provided some encouragement, analysts said.

pointing to the relatively modest volume and lacking strength in some of the more popular stocks, such as Du Pont and General Motors.

The report that productivity rose in the first quarter provided some encouragement, analysts said.

But they tagged today's advance as a technical rebound.

## U.S. Firms' Inventory Rise Is Bolstering the Economy

NEW YORK, April 27 (AP-DJ).—U.S. companies are building their inventories at a faster rate than in a year, and thereby imparting new zip to the economy.

"Businessmen still are cautious, but they're bounding back from the winter and they've finished the cuts they made in late 1976," says Richard Everett, vice-president of Chase Manhattan Bank.

send-Greenspan, could well accelerate throughout next year. "Should that occur," the firm says, "it would significantly increase the chance that the economy would enter an inventory-inflation-induced recession as early as the latter part of 1978."

Last week the Commerce Department announced that business inventories rose in the first quarter at an annual rate of \$7.5 billion, a sharp gain from the \$1.7-billion rate of last year's fourth quarter. The inventory rise largely explained the fact that the national product, adjusted for inflation, rose at a 5.9-per-cent annual rate in the January-March period—far exceeding most forecasts and topping the fourth quarter's 2.6-per-cent rate.

So far, business inventories do not appear excessive. The latest report, for February, put total business stocks at 146 months' sales; that compares with 149 in January and also 149 in February 1976. The inventory-to-sales ratio is as low as it has been at any point during the current recovery.

## Zenith and Sony In Out-of-Court Suit Settlement

CHICAGO, April 27 (AP-DJ).—Zenith Radio Corp. has reached an out-of-court settlement with Sony Corp. in Zenith's suit alleging unfair competitive practices.

Sony was one of several Japanese manufacturers named in the 1974 suit. But John Nevin, Zenith's chairman and president, has often specifically excluded Sony from his charges of unfair competition from Japan.

## Bekaert Profit Rises by 169% On Strong Gain at Parent Firm

BRUSSELS, April 27 (AP-DJ).—Net profit of the Bekaert group rose 169 per cent to 565 million Belgian francs (\$15.6 million) in 1976 from a year earlier 210 million francs, the company reported today.

Bekaert, a major wire maker, said the rise in earnings was primarily due to a 54.7-per-cent increase in the parent company's net profit, which was up to 441 million francs from 285 million francs.

PARIS, April 27 (Reuters).—BSN-Gervais Danone, the food products concern, reported today a net profit of 59.3 million francs (\$12.1 million) for 1976 following a loss of 470,000 francs in 1975. The company set an unchanged dividend of 37.80 francs.

Spillers Net Up

LONDON, April 27 (Reuters).—Pretax profit of Spillers Ltd. rose to £16.01 million in the year to Jan. 29, up from £15.47 million the previous year.

Businessmen clearly have grown more confident about the business outlook. Last week the Conference Board, a non-profit business research group, reported that its newly developed index of business confidence rose to 69 per cent in February from 65 per cent last October. And the March survey by the National Association of Purchasing Management, 47 per cent, of the members reported new orders up—the highest percentage since April 1976. In March, the number adding to stocks was the highest since September 1974.

### McNamara Reappointed

WASHINGTON, April 27 (Reuters).—The World Bank has reappointed Robert McNamara, president of the bank since 1968, to a third five-year term beginning April 1, 1978.

### Earnings Reports

Figures on U.S. company earnings will be found on Page 9.

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### THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK FOR FRANCE

A special report on France which was scheduled to appear in this issue of the International Herald Tribune has been postponed to Thursday, May 5, due to strikes in France today.

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— 1977 —					— 1977 —				
High.	Low.	Stocks and Div in \$	Sis. P/E 100s.	3 p.m. Prev. High Low Quot. Close	High.	Low.	Stocks and Div in \$	Sis. P/E 100s.	3 p.m. Prev. High Low Quot. Close

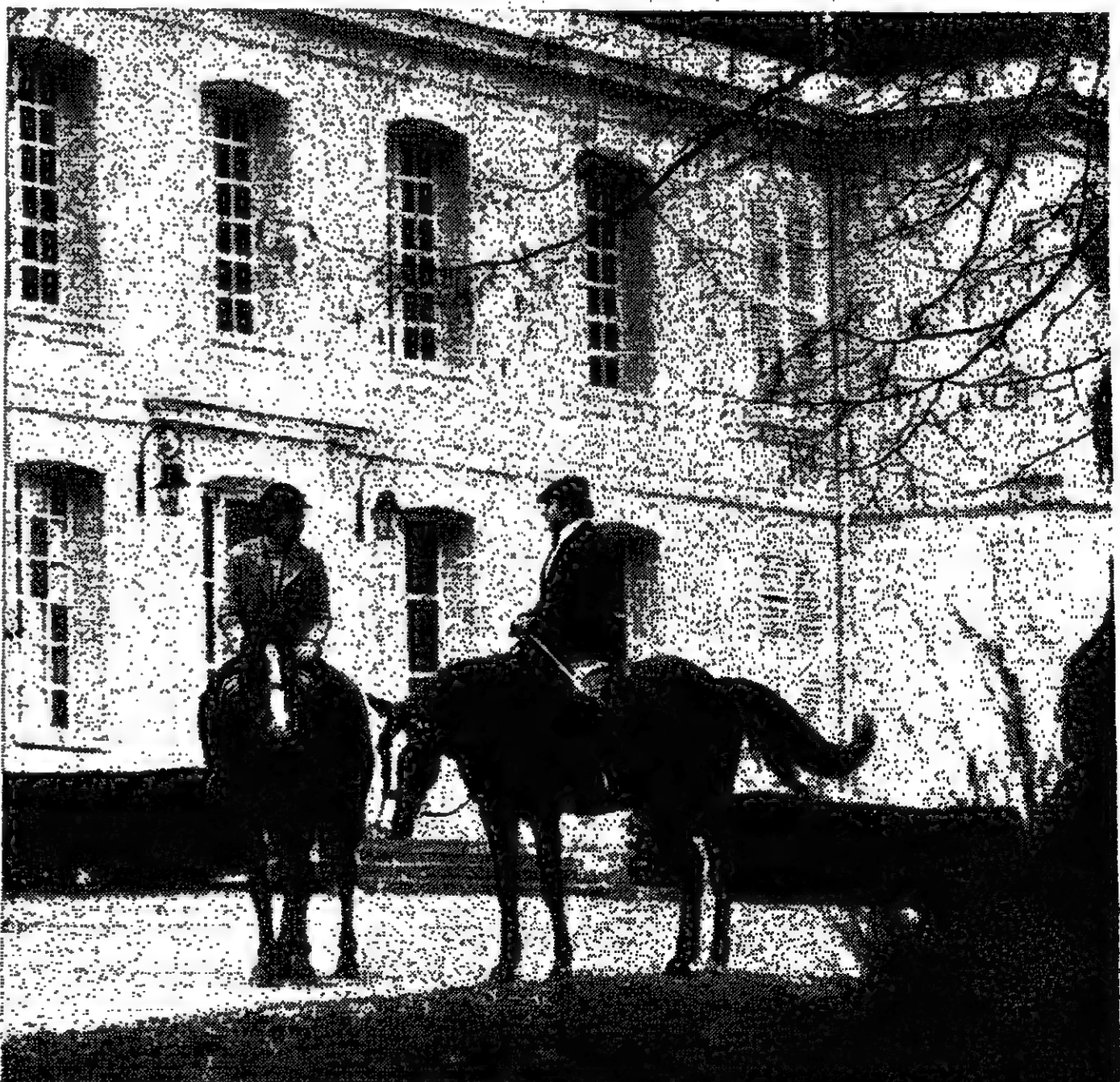
Sales figures are unofficial. Unless otherwise noted, rates provided below are annual disbursements based quarterly or semi-annual declaration. 50¢ per share or payment of 10¢ per share is identified in the following footnotes:

1—Also extra or extras. 2—Annual rate divided by 12. 3—Long-term dividend in preceding 12 months. 4—Declared or dividend or split up. 5—Paid this year, five years or no dividend in preceding 12 months. 6—Declared or paid this year, an account with dividends in arrears. N—New issue. R—Receivable preceding 12 months. S—Stock in stock in preceding 12 months. Estimate on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date. Ex-dividend date. 1—Call—Call. 2—S—Sales in full. 3—Called. 4—When distributed. 5—W—With warrant. 6—Without warrant distribution.

11—In bankruptcy or receivership or being liquidated. 12—Bankruptcy Act or Securities 2 such companies.

Year's high and low range does not include 1929's high and low range.

Where a split or stock dividends annual call or more has been paid the year's high and low range is based on the split.



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- 1977 -		Stocks and Div's		Sts.		3.m. Prev.		Chgs		- 1977 -		Stocks and Div's		Sts.		3.m. Prev.		Chgs	
High.	Low.	P/E 100s	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High.	Low.	P/E 100s	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
27	20 1/2	PG&E	2.37	41	78	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	10 1/2	6 1/2	SC&E	2.30	3	7 1/2	8	7 1/2	8
28	25 1/2	PG&E	2.05	24	76	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	10 1/2	6 1/2	SC&E	2.30	3	7 1/2	8	7 1/2	8
29	24 1/2	PG&E	2.05	24	76	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	10 1/2	6 1/2	SC&E	2.30	3	7 1/2	8	7 1/2	8
30	24 1/2	PG&E	2.05	24	76	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	10 1/2	6 1/2	SC&E	2.30	3	7 1/2	8	7 1/2	8
31	24 1/2	PG&E	2.05	24	76	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	10 1/2	6 1/2	SC&E	2.30	3	7 1/2	8	7 1/2	8
32	24 1/2	PG&E	2.05	24	76	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	10 1/2	6 1/2	SC&E	2.30	3	7 1/2	8	7 1/2	8
33	24 1/2	PG&E	2.05	24	76	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	10 1/2	6 1/2	SC&E	2.30	3	7 1/2	8	7 1/2	8
34	24 1/2	PG&E	2.05	24	76	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	10 1/2	6 1/2	SC&E	2.30	3	7 1/2	8	7 1/2	8
35	24 1/2	PG&E	2.05	24	76	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	10 1/2	6 1/2	SC&E	2.30	3	7 1/2	8	7 1/2	8
36	24 1/2	PG&E	2.05	24	76	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	10 1/2	6 1/2	SC&E	2.30	3	7 1/2	8	7 1/2	8
37	24 1/2	PG&E	2.05	24	76	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	10 1/2	6 1/2	SC&E	2.30	3	7 1/2	8	7 1/2	8
38	24 1/2	PG&E	2.05	24	76	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	10 1/2	6 1/2	SC&E	2.30	3	7 1/2	8	7 1/2	8
39	24 1/2	PG&E	2.05	24	76	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	10 1/2	6 1/2	SC&E	2.30	3	7 1/2	8	7 1/2	8
40	24 1/2	PG&E	2.05	24	76	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	10 1/2	6 1/2	SC&E	2.30	3	7 1/2	8	7 1/2	8
41	24 1/2	PG&E	2.05	24	76	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	10 1/2	6 1/2	SC&E	2.30	3	7 1/2	8	7 1/2	8
42	24 1/2	PG&E	2.05	24	76	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	10 1/2	6 1/2	SC&E	2.30	3	7 1/2	8	7 1/2	8
43	24 1/2	PG&E	2.05	24	76	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	10 1/2	6 1/2	SC&E	2.30	3	7 1/2	8	7 1/2	8
44	24 1/2	PG&E	2.05	24	76	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	10 1/2	6 1/2	SC&E	2.30	3	7 1/2	8	7 1/2	8
45	24 1/2	PG&E	2.05	24	76	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	10 1/2	6 1/2	SC&E	2.30	3	7 1/2	8	7 1/2	8
46	24 1/2	PG&E	2.05	24	76	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	10 1/2	6 1/2	SC&E	2.30	3	7 1/2	8	7 1/2	8
47	24 1/2	PG&E	2.05	24	76	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	10 1/2	6 1/2	SC&E	2.30	3	7 1/2	8	7 1/2	8
48	24 1/2	PG&E	2.05	24	76	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	10 1/2	6 1/2	SC&E	2.30	3	7 1/2	8	7 1/2	8
49	24 1/2	PG&E	2.05	24	76	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	10 1/2	6 1/2	SC&E	2.30	3	7 1/2	8	7 1/2	8
50	24 1/2	PG&E	2.05	24	76	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	10 1/2	6 1/2	SC&E	2.30	3	7 1/2	8	7 1/2	8
51	24 1/2	PG&E	2.05	24	76	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	10 1/2	6 1/2	SC&E	2.30	3	7 1/2	8	7 1/2	8
52	24 1/2	PG&E	2.05	24	76	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	10 1/2	6 1/2	SC&E	2.30	3	7 1/2	8	7 1/2	8
53	24 1/2	PG&E	2.05	24	76	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	10 1/2	6 1/2	SC&E	2.30	3	7 1/2	8	7 1/2	8
54	24 1/2	PG&E	2.05	24	76	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	10 1/2	6 1/2	SC&E	2.30	3	7 1/2	8	7 1/2	8
55	24 1/2	PG&E	2.05	24	76	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	10 1/2	6 1/2	SC&E	2.30	3	7 1/2	8	7 1/2	8
56	24 1/2	PG&E	2.05	24	76	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	10 1/2	6 1/2	SC&E	2.30	3	7 1/2	8	7 1/2	8
57	24 1/2	PG&E	2.05	24	76	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	10 1/2	6 1/2	SC&E	2.30	3	7 1/2	8	7 1/2	8
58	24 1/2	PG&E	2.05	24	76	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	10 1/2	6 1/2	SC&E	2.30	3	7 1/2	8	7 1/2	8
59	24 1/2	PG&E	2.05	24	76	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	10 1/2	6 1/2	SC&E	2.30	3	7 1/2	8	7 1/2	8
60	24 1/2	PG&E	2.05	24	76	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	10 1/2	6 1/2	SC&E	2.30	3	7 1/2	8	7 1/2	8
61	24 1/2	PG&E	2.05	24	76	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	10 1/2	6 1/2	SC&E	2.30	3	7 1/2	8	7 1/2	8
62	24 1/2	PG&E	2.05	24	76	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	10 1/2	6 1/2	SC&E	2.30	3	7 1/2	8	7 1/2	8
63	24 1/2	PG&E	2.05	24	76	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	10 1/2	6 1/2	SC&E	2.30	3	7 1/2	8	7 1/2	8
64	24 1/2	PG&E	2.05	24	76	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	10 1/2	6 1/2	SC&E	2.30	3	7 1/2	8	7 1/2	8
65	24 1/2	PG&E	2.05	24	76	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	10 1/2	6 1/2	SC&E	2.30	3	7 1/2	8	7 1/2	8
66	24 1/2	PG&E	2.05	24	76	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	10 1/2	6 1/2	SC&E	2.30	3	7 1/2	8	7 1/2	8
67	24 1/2	PG&E	2.05	24	76	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	10 1/2	6 1/2	SC&E	2.30	3	7 1/2	8	7 1/2	8
68	24 1/2	PG&E	2.05	24	76	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	10 1/2	6 1/2	SC&E	2.30	3	7 1/2	8	7 1/2	8
69	24 1/2	PG&E	2.05	24	76	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	10 1/2	6 1/2	SC&E	2.30	3	7 1/2	8	7 1/2	8
70	24 1/2	PG&E	2.05	24	76	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	10 1/2	6 1/2	SC&E	2.30	3	7 1/2	8	7 1/2	8
71	24 1/2	PG&E	2.05	24	76	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	10 1/2	6 1/2	SC&E	2.30	3	7 1/2	8	7 1/2	8
72	24 1/2	PG&E	2.05	24	76	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	10 1/2	6 1/2	SC&E	2.30	3	7 1/2	8	7 1/2	8
73	24 1/2	PG&E	2.05	24	76	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	10 1/2	6 1/2	SC&E	2.30	3	7 1/2	8	7 1/2	8
74	24 1/2	PG&E	2.05	24	76	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	10 1/2	6 1/2	SC&E	2.30	3	7 1/2	8	7 1/2	8
75	24 1/2	PG&E	2.05	24	76	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	10 1/2	6 1/2	SC&E	2.30	3	7 1/2	8	7 1/2	8
76	24 1/2	PG&E	2.05	24	76	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	10 1/2	6 1/2	SC&E	2.30	3	7 1/2	8	7 1/2	8
77	24 1/2	PG&E	2.05	24	76	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	10 1/2	6 1/2	SC&E	2.30	3	7 1/2	8	7 1/2	8
78	24 1/2	PG&E	2.05	24	76	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	10 1/2	6 1/2	SC&E	2.30	3	7 1/2	8	7 1/2	8
79	24 1/2	PG&E	2.05	24	76	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	10 1/2	6 1/2	SC&E	2.30	3	7 1/2	8	7 1/2	8
80	24 1/2	PG&E	2.05	24	76	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	10 1/2	6 1/2	SC&E	2.30	3	7 1/2	8	7 1/2	8
81	24 1/2	PG&E	2.05	24	76	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	10 1/2	6 1/2	SC&E	2.30	3	7 1/2	8	7 1/2	8
82	24 1/2	PG&E	2.05	24	76	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	10 1/2	6 1/2	SC&E	2.30	3	7 1/2	8	7 1/2	8
83	24 1/2	PG&E	2.05	24	76	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	10 1/2	6 1/2	SC&E	2.30	3	7 1/2	8	7 1/2	8
84	24 1/2	PG&E	2.05	24	76	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	10 1/2	6 1/2	SC&E	2.30	3	7 1/2	8	7 1/2	8
85	24 1/2	PG&E	2.05	24	76	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	10 1/2	6 1/2	SC&E	2.30	3	7 1/2	8	7 1/2	8
86	24 1/2	PG&E	2.05	24	76	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	10 1/2	6 1/2	SC&E	2.30	3	7 1/2	8	7 1/2	8
87	24 1/2	PG&E	2.05	24	76	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	10 1/2	6 1/2	SC&E	2.30	3	7 1/2	8	7 1/2	8
88	24 1/2	PG&E	2.05	24	76	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	10 1/2	6 1/2	SC&E	2.30	3	7 1/2	8	7 1/2	8
89	24 1/2	PG&E	2.05	24	76	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	10 1/2	6 1/2	SC&E	2.30	3	7 1/2	8	7 1/2	8
90	24 1/2	PG&E	2.05	24	76	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	10 1/2	6 1/2	SC&E	2.30	3	7 1/2	8	7 1/2	8
91	24 1/2	PG&E	2.05	24	76	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	10 1/2	6 1/2	SC&E	2.30	3	7 1/2	8	7 1/2	8
92	24 1/2	PG&E	2.0																

International Stock Indexes				Tokyo Exchange		Weekly net asset value	
				April 27, 1977		on April 25, 1977	
	Test.	Prev.	High	1977 Low	Price Yen		Price Yen
Amsterdam	97.50	97.50	97.50	97.50	355		643
Brussels	181.88	180.72	181.82	181.46	258	<b>Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.</b> U.S. \$41.15	
Frankfurt	146.07	144.80	147.93	132.11	265		
London	427.46	421.80	428.00	248.50	275		
London 300	339.57	342.64	338.57	184.48	213		
Milan	63.87	62.09	63.85	62.88	652	<b>Tokyo Pacific Holdings (Seaboard) N.V.</b> U.S. \$30.00	
Paris	406.48	402.29	100.90	84.00	3,160		
Stocks 30	424.48	422.68	424.48	119.88	3,000		
Tokyo (10)	379.15	379.45	384.14	364.70	875		
Tokyo (100)	5061.88	5052.90	5197.07	4870.24	1,000	<b>Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange</b>	
Datrich	504.49	500.93	512.80	500.50	330		
(10) New	191	191	191	191	610		
						<b>Information: Hasegawa, Hasegawa &amp; Partners N.V., Nieuwegracht 224, Amsterdam</b>	

**Banco de Bilbao.  
The Spanish bank  
with the greatest  
international experience.  
Results for 1976.**

	1975	1976	Increase	%
Capital & Reserves, after distribution of profits. . . . . ( <i>Million Pesetas</i> )	31,818,0	35,602,1	3,784,1	11,89
Deposits ( <i>Million Pesetas</i> ). . . . .	391,289,4	461,557,1	70,267,7	17,95
Loans ( <i>Million Pesetas</i> ) . . . . .	263,053,3	311,710,2	48,648,9	18,49
Investments Portfolio ( <i>Million Pesetas</i> ) . . . . .	68,174,1	74,982,4	6,808,3	9,98
Net Profit ( <i>Million Pesetas</i> ) . . . . .	4,415,4	5,257,4	842,0	19,06
Profit Available for Distribution ( <i>Million Pesetas</i> ) . . . . .	2,951,1	3,782,4	831,3	28,16
Net Dividend per Share ( <i>Pesetas</i> ) . . . . . ( <i>Maximum permitted by law</i> )	51,3	52,1	0,8	1,55
Number of Branches. . . . .	607	737	—	—
Number of Shareholders . . . . .	125,381	139,639	14,258	11,37

<b>INTERNATIONAL FINANCE</b>	<b>PRINCIPAL LONDON BRANCH</b>	<b>INTERNATIONAL TRADE</b>
Banco de Bilbao	36 New Broad Street, LONDON EC2M 1NU	Banco de Bilbao
Alcalá, 16 - Madrid-14 - Spain	Tel. 01 638 8481	Alcalá, 16 - Madrid-14 - Spain
Tel. 232 86 07	Telex: 886451 BB LONDON-886452 BB LONDON	Tels. 232 29 85/232 68 07/232 68
Telex: 25381 BB RFI	88U1693 BB LONDON	Telex: 27616 BB ARB
	<b>OTHER BRANCHES:</b>	27535 BB SEX - 22602 BB SE
	London "Covent Garden"	
	London "Spitalfields"	
	London "Leicester Square"	
	London "Knightsbridge"	
	London "Market Towers"	
	and Southampton.	
<b>PRINCIPAL PARIS BRANCH</b>		<b>NEW YORK AGENCY</b>
29, Avenue de l'Opéra		General Motors Building
		767 Fifth Avenue - 6th Floor

E=115,715 pesetas (31-12-76)

BANCO DE BILBAO

**Bayer International Finance N. V.**

**Willemstad, Curaçao, Netherlands Antilles**

**U.S.\$ 60,000,000**

## 7½% Notes of 1977/1984

**Irrevocably and unconditionally guaranteed by**

# Bayer Aktiengesellschaft

## Leverkusen

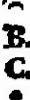
**Deutsche Bank**  
Aktiengesellschaft

**Morgan Stanley International**

**AUTORIZADO POR EL BANCO DE ESPAÑA CON EL N.º 0.060/2**



## PEANUTS



**BLONDIE**

**BEEBLE  
BAILLY**

W  
I  
Z  
A  
R  
D

**R  
E  
X  
  
M  
O  
R  
G  
A  
N  
  
M.  
R.**

**RIP  
KIRBY**

1



...



100



Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

**DANCE**

[illegible]

## THE WONDERFUL YEARS

Reviewed by John Leonard

that laughs. Yes, in the politics, school and repression of the day before yesterday also reports on rage daughter in such

"She regrets that not impaired. If he impaired, she could rimmed glasses. To a student who wore glasses to school."

Wire-rimmed glasses, peralistic lad, describe it, the teaching illustrations from magazine showing males wearing

glases. "The morning she school in wire-rim would be the day ; to go. Her great-gr worn wire-rimmed was a miner. He had worn wire-rim He was a miner. she would display

She should survi messy room, her s her dirty sweate Christmas tree in poster of a laughing "She strummed a sounded as if she it." She should su her father is alwa things to her, su pornography includ because the genitab And because she honest and decent

Love of children  
passion, curiosity as  
—is the watermark  
of this slim book at  
anti-Semitic even re-  
turn them into obel-  
t that would deman-

room; that would be and Solzhenitsyn that would outlaw group because it has disturbance — "man the adversary"—an fine a boy for "d Socialist cooperation guitar)" and kick

Nothing, we are vented here. At w a society—in whi organ is the state, i Bach is dangerous—so crudely and syste to tell the truth

The years may be wonderful, but the

John Leonard is  
of The New York  
Italian Museum

**ASCOLI PICENO,**  
27 (AP).—Thieves  
way through a wall

The thieves stole it from cases housed ground halls of the restoration work was in the upper halls.

**-Bv Alon**

It is then straight cashes the club king, 1 spade queen, and cash last trump. The high

If the trumps are divided normally. South has some chance with a bad spade division. Winning three rounds of

NORTH  
 ♠ Q5  
 ♥ AKJ3  
 ♦ 98

WEST  
♠ 107  
♥ Q1075  
♦ J102  
♣ 10843

SOUTH (1)  
♠ AKJ6  
♥ 9  
♦ A75

♣ AK92  
East and West were vulnerable.  
bidding:

South	West	North
1 ♠	Pass	2 ♠
3 ♠	Pass	4 ♠
4 N.T.	Pass	5 ♠
5 N.T.	Pass	7 ♠
Pass	Pass	

West led the diamond jack.

1. *Chlorophyll a* (Chl *a*)



1



